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WHAT REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENTS HAS THE SOUTH?

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We do not need impartial, broad-minded historians to tell us that the South, more than any other section of the country, merits Revolutionary monuments to call attention to the many prominent points that mark the Nation's march for liberty through her borders.

Among the early American colonies the blood of the French Huguenot, of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian fresh from the Antrim eviction, and of the exiled English cavalier had the fires of a century or so of resentment still burning when the stamp act, the tea tax, the Boston port bill and the navigation acts came to arouse the antagonism of all the thirteen colonies to fever heat.

It is a matter of pride to every Southerner to know that the first battle of the Revolution, the first declaration of independence and the first written constitution in America were expressions of liberty from the South. The North Carolina Regulators fighting at the Alamance in 1771 against Gov. Tryon's men antedated Lexington by four years. The Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence is a year older than that of Philadelphia. The first written constitution drawn by the people of the colonies was that of Watauga Association, the Articles of 1772. We remember, too, that historians have written with pride the fact that the turning point of the Revolution was King's Mountain.

We keenly appreciate all these facts, yet of the four great events marking the birth-throes of a nation only two are set with monuments to mark the events. A small stone slab marks the spot in Charlotte where the declaration was written and a monument in the public square there has been erected to the signers. At King's Mountain, where Tennesseans predominated in the Continental forces, the Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a suitable monument, not far from the old slab that was erected long ago—a rough-hewn affair that bore an inscription to the memory of Major William Chronicle, Captain John Mattocks, William Robb and John Boyd who were killed there on Oct. 7, 1780. But to Nancy Ward, the Indian woman, who came by night to Sevier to tell him of Ferguson's plans, and so made possible for the Americans the victory at King's Mountain, there is not even a marker or simple slab.

The South had a tea-party, too, of her own and the tea-sloop, *Peggy Stuart*, was burned in the harbor at Annapolis, Oct. 19, 1774. A small memorial of this event has been placed by the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution in the harbor.

To compare the South with the North in the matter of monuments commemorating Revolutionary events would be greatly to the disadvantage of our own section. State, county, township, town and patriotic societies in the North have marked in some way almost every place of importance in Revolutionary history. Where commanders were born, where they lodged, where they fought, even the springs where they drank are marked, and the Daughters of the American Revolution of most of the Northern states are looking up all the graves of Revolutionary heroes to mark and record. Some of the Southern states, notably Kentucky and North Carolina, are doing the same.

However, before we condemn the South we should see just how many states she had to work as units in the great strife. The only states that asserted their independence were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Only a small percentage of the South as it is now known

had a share as states, so necessarily have not the same amount of interest in the matter as the others. The interest must be purely individual coming from the men and women of Revolutionary descent.

At this time West Virginia was part of Virginia; Kentucky was part of Virginia; Tennessee was part of North Carolina; Arkansas was not known until 1786 when it was settled by a party under Chevalier Tonti. Texas was a part of Mexico.

Louisiana in 1769 went under the rule of the Spanish governor, Don Alexander O'Reilly, but he was shortly deposed by a Spanish revolutionist, Bernardo de Galvez, who being interested in the revolution of the other American colonists against England took a hand so far as to send the Americans powder up the Mississippi river, and lead a Creole command against the British in West Florida.

Florida belonged to Great Britain, having been exchanged in 1763 by Spain for the Bermudas. It was a refuge for the American Tories, and soldiers from the Continental army from West Florida gave them some trouble. Florida was invaded several times by the Americans and the fort on St. Mary's river taken. Alabama in 1763 became a part of West Florida, and was that part of the country taken by Galvez and his Creoles.

Mississippi was at that time still a bone of contention between England and Spain and a warfare apart from the Revolution was being waged there, De Galvez capturing Natchez, driving out the English soldiers.

Even in North Carolina, the birthplace of independence, the monuments are wofully few. In Charlotte, the "Hornets' Nest" into which poor Tarleton rode, there are few memorials, and it is only in the past few years that societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been organized there. There are found the tablet where the declaration was signed, and the monument to the signers already referred to. An iron tablet marks the inn where Washington once stopped, and another is on the wall of the house where Cornwallis stayed.

At Waynesville, named in honor of Mad Anthony Wayne, a monument was dedicated a year or so ago to the founder, Col. Robert Love.

One of the leading patriots of Mecklenberg, John Phifer, is buried at the Red Hills three miles west of Concord. A rough, mutilated slab marks the place. He died during the Revolution and it is said the British army built campfires on the slab to show their contempt for his memory.

On the Catawba river is the site of the Old Sugar Creek meeting house, and in the ancient burying ground is the grave of Alexander Craighead, the first minister of the congregation. No monument was placed there, but kindly nature, anxious that he should not be neglected caused the sassafras poles on which his coffin had been borne to take root when they were thrust in the ground to mark the place, and there they flourished—and may still flourish—as perpetual monuments to his memory.

The North Carolina Legislature on March 7, 1887, passed an act incorporating the Guilford Battleground Company "for the purpose of preserving and adorning the grounds on which the battle of Guilford Court House was fought on March 15, 1781, and to erect thereon a monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of the American patriots who participated in this battle for liberty and independence." Seventy-five acres of beautiful forest land is thus preserved, and as the soldiers of the Maryland Line played a conspicuous part in the battle there, the Maryland Historical Society on October 15, 1892, erected a monument to their memories. This is a large block of granite with two bronze tablets.

In South Carolina is the monument at King's Mountain erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of that state and already referred to.

At Spartansburg is the "Cowpens Monument." At the time of the celebration of the Cowpens centennial in 1881, a leading feature of the ceremonial was the unveiling of the bronze statue of Morgan which crowns the monument. The sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by the forty-sixth congress for the erection of this statue to Morgan's memory, a century after his brilliant heroism, thus fulfilling the prediction on his tomb: "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

In Charleston is a monument to Sergeant Jasper who raised the flag over Fort Moultrie.

At Camden is a monument to Baron DeKalb. Congress, in a fit of enthusiasm, voted on Oct. 14, 1780, a sum of money to be used in erecting a monument to this distinguished foreigner at Annapolis, but as the years passed and nothing was done, South Carolina took the matter up, and in 1835 Lafayette laid the corner-stone at Camden. The completed monument is a stately obelisk bearing this inscription:

"Here lie the remains of Baron De Kalb, a German by birth, but in principle a citizen of the world. His love of liberty induced him to leave the old world, to aid the citizens of the new in their struggle for independence, etc. In gratitude for his zeal and services the citizens of South Carolina erected this monument."

The South Carolina legislature of the past year donated to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state a column left over from building the state house which these women will use to commemorate some Revolutionary event, or as a memorial to the state's Revolutionary heroes. The column is native granite, Corinthian style and valued at \$1,800. The Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina have planned to erect a monument to that trinity of courage and independence, Marion, Sumter and Pickens.

Maryland—Baltimore, known as "Monumental City," has in all its number only one of a Revolutionary hero, this statue being that of Washington, erected in 1816-30.

In Annapolis is the belated statue of DeKalb, for which congress voted the money so long ago. This was erected in 1886 in honor of that brave man who fell leading the Maryland Line.

At Yorktown there still remains a small fragment of a tablet erected on the spot where Cornwallis' sword was delivered to Washington.

At Yorktown, also, a monument to all the Continental soldiers who fell during the struggle for independence was erected in 1885. It is by J. Q. A. Ward, and is a tall, banded column placed on a rectangular pedestal, and surmounted by the figure of a woman of heroic size, a Victory holding out a wreath.

At Richmond is the great equestrian statue of Washington, second in size only to one other in the world—that of Alex-

ander II at St. Petersburg. Around the base are grouped the statues of Virginia's soldiers and statesmen of that time, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Lee and others. Washington's headquarters, a low story-and-a-half structure where he once entertained Lafayette, and where according to the custodian every great man of Virginia came at some time or other, is marked by a tablet and is a private museum. In old St. John's church in Richmond is a small brass tablet in the wall by one of the pews stating that it was near that spot Patrick Henry stood when he crystallized all America's spirit of resentment, saying, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

At Fredericksburg is the Mary Washington monument, one of the few to the women of earlier days, unveiled and dedicated May 10, 1894.

At Roanoke the Daughters of the American Revolution recently set up a shaft to the memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis, "Pioneer Patriot," whose closely contested battle with the northwestern Indians was one of the first chapters of the Revolution.

The object of most interest in Virginia in the way of monuments is described in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution." It is a slab of free-stone marking the site of Washington's birthplace, a house destroyed before the Revolution, on the grounds owned by his father, Augustine Washington. The ceremony for placing this stone was imposing. The stone was wrapped in the beloved "star-spangled banner" and was borne to its resting place on the shoulders of four descendants of Revolutionary patriots. The bricks from the ruins of the ancient hearth—the hearth around which Washington had played as a little boy—were gathered and made into a pedestal for the stone. On the upper side of the slab is the inscription: "Here on the 11th of February (O. S.), 1732, George Washington was born." This is near Fredericksburg on the Wakefield estate, and not far from the monument to his illustrious mother.

Monuments to Jefferson may be few, the records show a pitiful poverty of such, yet what better one could he have than the University of Virginia and the great white road now being

built in his memory, and bearing his name, to connect Monticello with Charlottesville and the University of Virginia? It is in the interest of this road that the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution have done much work in the past two or three years.

At Savannah is Georgia's most noted Revolutionary monument, the one dedicated to General Greene and Count Pulaski. The corner-stone was laid for this by Lafayette in 1825 when he was visiting in America. Last fall the Daughters of the American Revolution at Savannah held elaborate exercises to mark the unveiling of a bronze tablet affixed to the Greene and Pulaski monument to commemorate the reinterment of Greene's remains. Of this ceremony the Georgia state regent says in her report:

"The reinterment ceremonies of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, conducted by the association of patriotic societies, was not only an occasion unique in the history of our country, but the military pageant was most imposing and the whole occasion characterized by dignity and impressiveness. The oration of General Asa Byrd Gardiner, the president of the Cincinnati, through whose efforts, after a century of uncertainty, the dust of the Rhode Island soldier, the saviour of Georgia, was located—was a scholarly effort."

There are also two cannon at West Point to Greene's memory.

At the same time in Savannah the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a fountain of white Georgia marble at Jasper Spring to mark the spot of one of the most daring adventures of the brave scout, Sergeant Jasper.

Near Washington, Georgia, the Daughters of the American Revolution believe they have at last located the grave of Gen. Elijah Clarke, and as soon as it can be proved a monument will be erected there. This same chapter has opened the road to the wilderness where the battle of Kettle Creek was fought.

In front of the court house at Augusta, Georgia, is a tall obelisk built of symmetrical blocks of stone and having bronze tablets set in the sides. This was erected in 1857 by the state of Georgia to the memory of the three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was erected at the time that

the remains of Governor Lyman Hall were reinterred there. The gravestone marking his former resting place was sent to his birthplace in Connecticut where it was received with fitting ceremonies.

The Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution intend to erect a monument to the heroine of their state, Nancy Hart, who acted in defense of her country at her home near Elberton.

Before the war of '61-5 there was a large statue of Washington in Baton Rouge—the only Revolutionary monument that the records give to Louisiana, but that was carried away or destroyed by the Northern soldiers, and if it has been restored, I do not know.

Graves of many of the Revolutionary heroes are still unmarked, awaiting the revival of patriotic sentiment among the people of the land.

Marion sleeps in the churchyard at Belle Isle, parish of St. John's, Berkeley, his grave marked with only a marble slab.

Pickens is buried in the churchyard of the "Old Stone Meeting House" in Pendleton, South Carolina. I do not know if he has even a slab at his grave.

Morgan lies in the Presbyterian church at Winchester, Virginia, his grave marked only by a plain slab.

Kosciusko, who figured so brilliantly in the South, sleeps at West Plains, with only a marble slab marking his grave. A monument of white marble was erected to the memory of Kosciusko at West Point by the United States military cadet corps of 1828 at a cost of five thousand dollars.

Congress was very eager after the treaty of peace to recognize the merits of the great leaders who had sacrificed their lives for liberty, and planned to erect monuments to the memory of many, but the enthusiasm was greater than the new country's finances, and few of their plans materialized.

General Nash of North Carolina was to have been of the number so honored, but no monument to him has ever yet been erected and his remains have never been sent home. He is buried in the Mennonist burying-ground at Kulpsville, Pennsylvania, and the citizens of Germantown and Morristown have placed a small stone at his head with the inscription:

"To the memory of Gen. Nash, of N. C., mortally wounded in the Battle of Germantown. Here interred Oct., 1777, in the presence of the army here incamped."

The proposed monument to Tennessee's Revolutionary soldiers has not yet been erected in Nashville. She has great men, and she has had distinguished visitors. Lafayette is said to have visited here in Memphis as well as in Nashville in 1825 when he came to see the progress of the new country which he helped build. There are innumerable opportunities for monuments and tablets all through the state.

A monument to James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, was unveiled at Centennial park October 11, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of several thousand people.

While this poverty of monuments is to be deplored, it is not to be condemned.

The last war left this part of the country too poor to think of anything else for long years but the bitter struggle for daily bread, and too heartsick to think much further than the desolate hearthstones, the graves on far-away battlefields, yet freshly made.

Our national patriotism is as strong as our sectional patriotism, and we should not be discouraged in being so far behind the North in this outward show of loyalty. Monuments will come later, when the Southern women who did so much for the Confederate cause have learned the lesson of readjustment and all heroes come to have the same distinction in their eyes.

Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set up.—
Proverbs xxii, 28

Faithful love till death enduring,
Pledge I thee with heart and hand,
All my being, all my having,
Owe I thee, my fatherland.
—Hoffman Von Fallersleben.

FORT SANDUSKY.

By Annette Fitch Brewer, Martha Pitkin Chapter.

"Some men are born great, and some are born in Ohio." It is needless for me to mention the just pride we of to-day have in this, our native state. I must tell you of earlier days when the red man was associated with the forests, hills and waters of the lovely section of America, extending from the beautiful river, Ohio, to a lake called Erie, from a tribe who dwelt on its banks.

They had found this country beautiful, vacant and a wooded wilderness, and from generation to generation they handed down the tradition among their tribes that this fair land was theirs.

The solitude of the Indians was first disturbed by the French missionaries. After many years came the white soldier and settler, and the Indians having always to war, no longer needed to war among themselves.

Forts and trading posts were founded by the rival nations, France and England, who sought favor with the savages by gifts and flattery. The French, ever more graceful at these arts, were for a while in the ascendancy. They founded Detroit in 1701 and Fort Sandusky in 1750. This was the only fort or station on any branch of Lake Erie at the close of 1750. In 1754 Benj. Franklin wrote in his plan for settling two western colonies in North America, "Sanduski, a French fort near the lake, Erie, should be always taken and all the little French forts, [south and west of the lakes, quite to the Mississippi, be removed or taken] and garrisoned by the English."

And he added, "The section and country on both sides of the Ohio, and between that river and the lakes is well known both to the English and French to be one of the finest in North America for extreme richness and fertility of land, healthy temperature of the air, mildness of climate," and predicts that it will become a populous and powerful dominion.

The exact locality of Fort Sandusky was about three miles west from the present city, near the village of Venice, on Sandusky Bay. The fort was near the trail from Detroit to Fort DuQuesne, now Pittsburgh. All the Revolutionary treaties with the Ohio Indians contain grants to the United States of six miles square upon Sandusky Lake, "where the fort formerly stood."

On a map of Ohio published in 1803 this tract is clearly delineated as extending from the south shore of Sandusky Bay and including the locality of Fort Sandusky. Parkman in a chart of forts of 1763 places nothing within Ohio save Fort Sandusky.

War between England and France was declared in 1756. The key of Western American, Fort DuQuesne, fell to the English in 1758. French garrisons remained at Fort Sandusky for some time after this, but as the contest in Canada approached its crisis, the troops were gradually withdrawn. Later it was occupied by the English.

In the winter of 1762-63 was silently organized a league by which the confederated Indians with Pontiac as leader were to destroy the scattered garrisons. "The unsuspecting white trader journeyed from village to village; the English soldiers in the forts dozed lazily away the day, the frontier settler sang in fancied security as he sowed his crop. From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi the trees had leaved and all was seemingly calm life and joy after the horrors of the ten year war. But stealthily through the great country, bands of sullen Indians were journeying, bent on destruction." Fort Sandusky was the first to fall, May 16th, 1763.

Briefly told, it was as follows: A party of Indians approached the fort. There were four Hurons and three Ottawas. Being known by Ensign Paully, the commander of the fort, they were allowed to enter. Two sat down on each side of the commandant. Pipes were lighted and the conversation begun. An Indian who stood in the doorway suddenly made a signal by raising his head. Ensign Paully was seized, disarmed and tied. When he was led from the room he saw the dead body of his sentry and the parade ground was strewn with the corpses of

his murdered garrison. The body of his sergeant lay in the garden where he was planting corn when the massacre began. At nightfall Paully was taken to the birch canoe waiting on the bay. Looking back he saw Fort Sandusky in flames. He was taken to Detroit and forced to marry an Ottawa woman whose husband had recently died. In July following a divorce occurred. One morning a man was seen running toward the fort at Detroit closely pursued by Indians. A wicket was thrown open to receive him and he ran into the fort. It was the Sandusky commandant escaping from his Ottawa squaw.

This immediate locality had very little part in the Revolution. The trail from Pittsburg to Detroit ran near Sandusky, and Detroit was a dangerous British fort, but Fort Sandusky was only a blackened ruin.

The murder of Cornstalk killed what sympathy the Indians did have for the Americans, and the border war raged fiercely, ending with Crawford's defeat and the carnage at Blue Licks.

It remains for patriotic Daughters of Martha Pitkin Chapter to place a stone to keep in memory Fort Sandusky, the oldest fort in Ohio.

DELAWARE.

By George D. Alden.

Read by Judge George D. Alden at the celebration at Coochs Bridge, September 3, 1903.

What tho' your state be small in size
Delaware, oh Delaware!
One proud distinction you may prize
Delaware, oh Delaware!
For having given to the world,
When that bright banner was unfurled,
The greatest gift you could devise,
Delaware, oh Delaware!

Blessed be the day it saw the light
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 Baptized in blood for Freedom's right,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 As here upon thy sacred sod,
 Unfurled for conscience and for God,
 'Twas here that flag first led the fight,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!

Ah, but the grandeur of that claim,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 What higher honor could you claim,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!
 And thro' the countless course of years,
 Thro' sunshine, shadow, troubles, tears,
 Forever glory in that fame,
 Delaware, oh Delaware!

Thus in the march of time, and long procession
 Of coming ages, year on year,
 We mark the great Republic's proud career,
 Like Philip's phalanx, manifold,
 With bucklers linked, one front against aggression,
 Till Freedom's perfect vision is unrolled,
 And man, with eye unsealed, its glories shall behold.

William Preston Johnson.

Giant aggregate of nations, glorious whole, of glorious parts,
 Unto endless generations live united, hands and hearts.
 Be it storm or summer weather, peaceful calm or battle-jar,
 Stand in beauteous strength together, sister states, as now ye are.

—Martin Farquhar Tupper.

"They never fail who die
 In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
 Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
 Be strung to city gates and castle wall:
 But still their spirit walks abroad."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

DIARY OF DR. EDMUND HAGEN,

Who died 1777 on the English prison ship *Boulogne*.

The first part of the book is devoted to the accounts with his patients. Then many leaves are missing and what is left begins in the middle of a sentence. Mr. Walter Higgins, 910 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, has furnished an exact copy of what is left of the diary.

ye Ship gave us a broad side we gave him another in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour got off we ran into a little harbour ye Nevor man of ear in before ye ship got on a Reaff but hove off gave us 3 Shoot Cut away her fore stay and other Riging. Next morning landed a four pounder fird and did her damage but she kept us there four days, we ran up ye bay and she left us yr at 8 saw a said She went into port L'tone sent our barg on board brought her along side prov'd a prize at six next morning sent her off Capt Card Commander at half after 10 saw a sail gave Chase came up with her found her a good prize Sam Tarbox prize master dispatch him for America God send him safe home we stand in for East passage harbour See a sloop gave her a shoot She ran on shore cut one cable cut away her fore sail our barge man'd & arm'd command'd by ye Lt. Loon made after another. Command'd by ye Sailing Mast'r got her off and left a gard on board boat came on board at 9 o'clock ye Capt mann'd & arm'd ye boat went himself next morning brought her along side with a small σ ig which he gave to some prisoners and next morning being Sunday 6th of Oct'r Sent off ye prize Sloop Capt Ross came to sail our selves God send us success—

at 10 o'clock made a sail standing towards us lay too for her & ketched fish for dinner at 2 o'clock gave her a shot brought her too borded her found her a prize schooner at four sent her home Capt Coit Com-

mander God send her safe to her Destin'd port Stand to the Eastward at Sundon got up with Cape Neger and hove to
Tuesday ye 8th

this morning becalmed of Cape Negar ketch'd fish for all hands. at 10 A M Sat mainsail & gib & at four stat Square said & Topsail at $\frac{1}{2}$ past five came to ancor Neare Barcaro East passage harbour. hoisted out our barge and ye Capt Com'dd her after a sail $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 p m ye Comander with a proper Crew together with myself went on shore properly arm'd Soon Returned with some company from shore. Nothing more Remarkable all well on board.

Thursday October 10 1776

This 24 hours begins with Rainy weather at 11 A M Clear'd of at 12 A M Came to Sail from Barrington and of Cape Negar harbour Spy'd a Schooner therein and 2 sail more to the Westward at 7 P M hoisted in our Barg Stearing to the Eastward at 9 P M Lay By and so continued till morning.

Friday October 11th 1776

These 24 hours begins with some Rain at 5 A M Spy'd a Sail to Windward and gave her Chase and at 9 A M gave her a shot with our Larboard Bow Chase She bore Down for us we hoisted out our Barge our Lieutenant went on Board and brought the Skipper and one man on Board our ship. She Proved to be a Schooner from Liverpool bound to Jordan River after a Load of hay at 11 A M came to Sail with said Prize under Convoy Bound to Port Rosaway and at 3 P M Released said Schooner She being not worth Carrying home at 4 P M we Made another Sail gave her Chase and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 fired our Starboard Bow Chase and Brought her too She Proved a Small Schooner from Cape Negar and at Sunset Released her and at 9 P M hove too with our head to Sea being Close under the land near Port Rosaway Nothing more Remarkable. All well

Saturday October 12th 1776

These 24 hours begins with Cool but Pleasant Weather at 5 A M Spy'd a Sail to Windward & gave her Chase at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 Set flying gib Square Sail & Topsail and at 12 A M Took in our Topsail at 3 P M Spy'd a Schooner to Windward of us gave her Chase and Fired our Starboard bow Chase and brought her too and ordered her boat on Board of our Ship Our Commander went on Board & brought her into Port Matune & Likewise ordered our ship in and at 6 P M came to anchor in said Port Matune Nothing more Remarkable All Well.

Sunday Oct'r 13th 1776

These 24 hours begins with Fair Weather. Lay at Port Matune with our Prize we took yesterday at 10 P M we Discharged our Prisoners and at 1 P M Took in a Rief in our Mainsail at $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 1 P M Discharged our Mate Mr. William Patten being Prize Master of the Schooner Mary which we took yesterday to Proceed to New England at 2 P M we both Weighed anchor and came to sail & at 4 P M Spy'd

2 Sails to the Windward of us at 5 P M came up and we fired our Bow Chase and 1 of them Returned another and bore Down upon us * * * * * (Leaves missing in the original.)

a privateer belonging to Salem and at two came to ancor in Port Latore with Said Schooner and another Privateer belonging to Salem Capt. Maskell Commander out 6 Weeks, at 4 P M Came to Sail with the Wind at S b W at 5 P M Put back and Stood in and at $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 P M came to anchor and Frighted a Privateer Schooner out of the Harbour though we Did not Mean too Nothing More Remarkable this 24 hours Thursday Oct'r 24th 1776

These 24 hours begins with the Wind at S S W we Lay in Port Latore at 10 A M hove out our Barge and the Commander Went on Shore and at 1 P M Returned on Board at 3 P M our Comm'an'd Went on Shore again Together with our Carpenter and Steward at 4 our Commander Sent ye Barge on board & ordered me on shore I went & at 5 Returned found all well The latter Part of the 24 hours are attended with Rain and Heavy Thunder and Very Sharp Lightning Nothing More Remarkable all Well on board

Fryday Oct'r 25th 1776

these 24 hours begins with thick and dark weather, we lay in port later at $\frac{1}{2}$ Past 10 Last Night we went within a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of her but Tacked and stood off and got away Undiscovered at 8 this morning we spied her but Soon Roed her out of Sight it being almost Calm at 2 P M came to anchor in Georges Island Went on Shore in the Evening So Nothing More Remarkable all well on board.

Wednesday Oct'r 30th 1776

The beginning of this 24 The wind being N W b W we Lay in Georges Island all well

Thursday Oct'r 31 1776

This 24 begins with wind at S W and Rain—Nothing more Remarkable all well

Friday Nov'b'r 1st 1776

This 24 hours begins with Clear weather wind N B W at 7 Came to Sail for Sawco wind variable at 4 past by Segwin

Nothing More Remarkable

Saturday Nov'r 2d 1776

this morning about 6 o'clock Spy'd a Sail Close along Side We Tacked about and Stood to the Eastward we were about 2 Leagues to the Eastward of Boon Island Rock the Sail Proved to be a Ship of War Called the Lizard Commanded by Thomas McKensie She * * * * *

(Leaves missing in original.)

Wednesday Decm'r 11th 1776

Prisoner on Board the Boulogne, Very Cold and Nothing Remarkable (To be continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. HANNAH FOLLETT CLARK.

Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark died at Croton, Ohio, June 22, 1903, after living nearly 100 years. She was born in East Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, October 30, 1803. Her father, Judge Martin Dewey Follett, was a soldier in the Revolution, and a captain in the war of 1812.



Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark.

Her grandfather, Eliphalet Follett, was killed in the massacre at Wyoming, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the Revolution, and her grandmother, Elizabeth Dewey Follett, after losing their fine

farm and all the stock and crops, made her way to friends in Vermont, traveling with her five children the distance of over 200 miles through what was then a wilderness, on one old horse that the Indians and Tories did not think worth driving off.

Mrs. Clark's great-grandfather was Benjamin Follett, who, an old man, had assisted in the defense of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and had been one of the founders of the Susquehanna company, formed in Connecticut for the settlement of the Susquehanna valley, and had been an officer in the French and Indian wars, holding a commission as lieutenant.

Mrs. Clark's grandfather, John Fassett, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and many are the tales she could tell that her mother had told to her, of the Burgoyne invasion and how the women had to do the farming and caring for the stock while the men were away in the army.

Captain Fassett was also one of the first judges of the supreme court of Vermont and was chairman of the committee who during two years' secret work kept the British General Haldimand from invading Vermont, and finally saved Vermont to the Union. Captain Fassett's father, John Fassett, was a captain in the French and Indian wars and was one of the original settlers of Bennington, Vermont.

All of Mrs. Clark's male relatives who were at the time of sufficient age, were, without a single exception, in the military service in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, filling positions from private in the militia to colonel in the regular army.

She remembered distinctly the exciting times connected with the battle of Plattsburgh bay in 1814, and could tell in a most entertaining manner the experiences of her own family and those of her near relatives and neighbors at that time. Her aunt, Sarah Fassett, was the daughter-in-law of one governor of Vermont, Thomas Chittenden, sister-in-law of another, Martin Chittenden, and mother-in-law of still another, Governor Galusha.

Mrs. Clark came to Ohio in 1835. Since the death of her husband, the late Strong Clark, she has been tenderly cared for

by Mr. and Mrs. Orris Clark, Croton. She has always been a consistent, earnest church member. She was a member of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Ohio.

MRS. JANE M. JONES FITZHUGH.

During the past year the Anne Frisbee Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City, Michigan, has admitted a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane M. Jones Fitzhugh, to whom the gold spoon has been presented.

Mrs. Fitzhugh's father, Horatio Jones, was born in Pennsylvania in 1763. In the fall of 1776, when barely thirteen years of age, probably a little less, he enlisted under Colonel Piper and Captain Parker as a fifer, serving six months. In 1777 he again enlisted, serving six months as a private. In the spring of 1778 he enlisted a third time, serving six months under Captain John Moore. In the summer of 1779 he enlisted a fourth time, serving nine months under Colonel Brodhead and Captain Irwin.

In the summer of 1780, when sixteen years of age, he was one of a party of twenty under Captain Boyd, who went in pursuit of Indians. About the third day they were attacked by a band of eighty-three Indians; eight whites were killed, and Mr. Jones, with Captain Boyd, was captured and taken to Canada, where he was adopted by the Senecas and detained until 1785.

By his first wife he had four sons, two of whom were killed in 1813 during the second war with England. His second wife, Mrs. Fitzhugh's mother, was a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower, the seventh generation.—MARIANNA F. EDDY, *Historian*.

DAUGHTERS OF PATRIOTS.

Between December 11, 1890 and June 7, 1903, there have been admitted to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution about 600 "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers. The "Fourth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

to the Smithsonian Institution, October 11, 1900—October 11, 1901," contains a "Catalogue of Real Daughters" up to the latter date.

A number of "Real Daughters" became known to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Board of Management, but, unfortunately, died before they could be regularly admitted as members.

At the last Continental Congress of the Daughters, held in Washington, D. C., February, 1903, on the recommendation of a committee appointed to consider all such cases then known, the names of these "Real Daughters" were placed on a special "Roll of Honor."

Following are the names of the "Real Daughters" recognized by this committee, and previously mentioned in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

Mrs. Catharine Wilfong Danley, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Daughter of John Wilfong, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lydia Konigsmacher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. H. F. Chatterton, Rutland, Vermont.

Mrs. Charlotte Goodell, Mantua, Ohio. Daughter of Samuel Milford, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Parthenia Cole, Nelson, Ohio. Daughter of Samuel Milford, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Alta Andrus Winny, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Daughter of David Andrus, of New York.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp, Windsor, Ohio. Daughter of George Smith, of Massachusetts.

Miss Eliza Soper, Northfield, Vermont. Daughter of Mr. Soper, of Vermont.

Mrs. Susan Mills, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Annie Williamson, Sedden, Alabama.

Mrs. Caroline Wilkinson, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Henry Wise, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. Lucy Parlin, New Haven, Connecticut. Daughter of Elijah Royce, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Jane Stevenson Dallas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Daughter of John Williams, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sarah Halsey Baker, Wyoming, Ohio. Daughter of Captain Luther Halsey.

Miss Kate Scheetz, Lower Merion, Pennsylvania. Daughter of Francis Scheetz, of Pennsylvania.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Alaska Chapter (Sitka, Alaska).—November 9, 1903, was a great occasion in the annals of this pioneer chapter in the frozen northwest, for it was "Charter Day," the day upon which a dauntless quorum assembled in the quaint old log house which was once the Russian capitol of the territory, to receive the charter from the hands of the regent, Mrs. Jos. H. Pendleton. The charter is enclosed in a handsome mahogany frame, inlaid with small pieces of historic wood. Among these are a strip from the old block house at Sitka and some cubes from the original floor of Lower Merion Friends' meeting-house, built 1695, the oldest church edifice in Pennsylvania. The latter were sent by Merion Chapter.

A feature of the program was the reading by the historian, Mrs. Smith, of an outline sketch of Alaska Chapter's Revolutionary ancestors. Annexed are their names and records:

Dr. Jonathan Lee, of Massachusetts; surgeon in the Continental Line.

Lieut. Edward Waldo, of New Hampshire; wounded in the battle of Bennington.

Lieut. Gideon Walker, of Vermont; one of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Capt. Thomas Sawyer, of Vermont; one of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Nicholas Branch, of Rhode Island; a soldier in the Providence militia.

Amos Cogswell, of Connecticut; one of "Putnam's Men."

Capt. John Simonson, of New York; an officer in the Richmond county militia.

Elias Bruen, of New Jersey; a soldier in the Morris county militia; one of the "Jersey Blues."

Benjamin Levy, of Pennsylvania; a signer of the non-importation act.

Jonas Phillips, of Pennsylvania; a soldier in the Philadelphia county militia.

Capt. William Long, of Virginia; an officer of the state troops; afterwards a pioneer of Kentucky.

Lieut. Robert Armstrong, of South Carolina; one of "Marion's Men;" afterwards a pioneer of Tennessee.

Thomas Hughes, of North Carolina; served under Colonel John Sevier.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Coochs Bridge Chapter (Delaware).—It is with pride that this little chapter tells her larger sisters of her summer work.

A delightful day was spent on "Flag Day" with other chapters of the state, with our first and only and much loved state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, in her charming home on the banks of the historic Delaware.

On September 3rd we celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the "skirmish" or "sharp fighting" at Coochs Bridge. Howe's army commanded by Lord Cornwallis, and a considerable number of the American forces, which were sent by General Washington to intercept them, commanded by General Maxwell, met at Coochs Bridge, New Castle county, Delaware, where a sharp fight occurred, the fore-runner of the "Battle of Brandywine." To the lasting glory of Delaware, the flag was first used in battle on land at Coochs Bridge, September 3rd, 1777. This was the flag with its "thirteen stars and thirteen bars" as adopted by congress the preceding June. At this historic spot the flag we honor and love received its first "baptism in fire and blood." Two thousand five hundred people gathered to celebrate this important event. There were in attendance a detachment of regular troops of the coast artillery; Company E, of the National Guard of Delaware; the governor of Delaware and his staff. The following program, interspersed with patriotic music, was rendered:

Chief Justice Chas. B. Lore, chairman.

Invocation, the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman.

Address of welcome, the Hon. J. Wilkins Cooch.

Address, Judge James H. Pennewill, Dover, Delaware.

Address, Judge George D. Alden, Brooklyn.

Benediction, James L. Vollandigham, D. D.

Georgia State Conference.—Interesting and impressive were the sessions of the state conference in Craigie House, November 5 and 6, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, state regent, presiding.



Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Peel, Mrs. M. G. Dickson, Mrs. R. E. Park, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. J. M. Graham.

Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, representing the Atlanta Chapter, the oldest chapter in the National Society; Mrs. John M. Graham, representing the Joseph Habersham Chapter, the largest in the state; Mrs. Clement H. Ashford, representing Piedmont Continental Chapter, and Mrs. Robert B. Toy, representing the Thomas Jefferson Chapter. Mrs. A. O. Harper, of Elberton, responded, and Mrs. I. Y. Sage urged upon the conference assembled their responsibilities as a patriotic organization.

Many chapter reports were read, followed by a brilliantly interesting report from the ex-state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, who told the story of the last Continental Congress in Washington.

She reviewed the business side of the convention and described the enthusiasm greeting the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president general.

She announced that the time of annual meeting of the National Society had been changed from February to April. She reviewed the amendments that had failed and explained the scope and purpose of the new amendments.

Mrs. Park made her report pertaining to the Continental Hall to which the National Society contributed last year \$21,000. She described the visit of the National Society in a body to the site selected for the Continental Hall and urged renewed interest in the fund necessary.

A charming feature introduced here on the program was the reading by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton of the poem written by Sam W. Small and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Robert Emory Park reported a message of regret from Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, that he could not be present at the conference and express the appreciation of the university in the medal to be given for a historical contest, and announcing the determination of the university to observe Georgia day each year by a holiday, this patriotic observation suggested by the Joseph Habersham chapter.

Mrs. McDowell Wolff presented to the conference a pen and

ink picture of the home of Patrick Henry, who was her grand-uncle.

A high tribute was paid to Mrs. Peel, founder of the chapter, who through patriotic interest investigated and found a number of "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution still living in Georgia, also to Mrs. Hardaway for her great aid in the matter.

Following the morning session an elegant luncheon was served by the four Atlanta chapters.

While enjoying it the guests had ample opportunity to admire the new interior decorations which the Atlanta Daughters have recently added to the interest of Craigie house. The halls show a tapestry paper in soft shades and the woodwork is all in white. The national insignia was evident on all sides in flags and hangings, and the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, in blue and white, gave effective finish to the decoration.

The afternoon session of the conference had as an interesting feature the address of Mrs. Edgar A. Rose, of Macon, her subject dealing with the report of the committee on the "great seal." The address was in the nature of a historic and literary treat and will be a valuable addition to the records of Georgia's Daughters of the Revolution.

From 5 until 6 o'clock Mrs. I. Y. Sage gave an elegant reception at the Kimball House in honor of the members of the state conference, the Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of 1812.

A welcome meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the evening in the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol. The exercises were greatly enjoyed by a large audience.

Governor J. M. Terrell welcomed the Daughters on behalf of the state and introduced the orator of the occasion, the Rev. Sam W. Small, who spoke on "The Duties of Patriotism." His address was an eloquent effort and created much enthusiasm.

The sessions of the conference Friday were held in the rooms of the Atlanta Woman's Club. The program was as follows.

Prayer.

Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

Reading of minutes.

Paper, "Elijah Clark"—Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, state vice-regent.

Report Oglethorpe Monument Committee—Miss Anna C. Benning, chairman.

Report Continental Hall Committee—Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, chairman.

Report on Printing—Mrs. David Woodward, chairman.

Action on request of Savannah chapter for withdrawal Oglethorpe monument fund.

Address, "Success in Chapter Work"—Mrs. William Lawson Peel, honorary state regent.

Luncheon in club rooms, courtesy United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Conference called to order at 2 p. m.

"A Message"—From Ex-Governor Allen D. Candler, compiler state records.

Amendments.

At 4 p. m. the conference adjourned to attend a series of receptions, among those to entertain being Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. Frank P. Dancey.

From 7 until 8 o'clock the four Atlanta chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained in the parlors of the Piedmont hotel.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).

Again we assemble bearing the sheaves of another year, and while we place them upon our altar of patriotism, we feel assured that no thoughts of personal ambition or pride has warranted the harvest we bring, but that each and all our endeavors have been one united effort to perpetuate the deeds of our forefathers, to extend our mite and help keep alive the coals on their hearthstones that have become almost charred embers in the great whirl and strife of politics and progression.

The glorious seeds of patriotism planted by our sires more than a century ago, since watered by the fountains of love, have left upon American soil a perennial, which will perpetuate

its kind and scatter seeds of liberty through all time, that will grow to bless all nations and all mankind.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have raked up the embers and rekindled them with the fire of love so that again they burn with renewed life. Around this same old hearthstone of liberty we gather to-day to legislate for the coming year.

While the past year has perhaps not been as eventful as some others, there is enough recorded to show that Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter has not been sleeping.

On October 24, 1902, was held the first meeting at the home of Mrs. J. H. Burnham, where chose our leaders for the year, partook of her refreshments, and spent a social hour in her den of curiosities, remindful of our ancestors, and enjoyed the fruits of her artistic talent.

On November 13 a goodly number of our members assembled at the home of Mrs. Henry Wagner to listen to the reports of our delegates to the state convention at Springfield. Mrs. Lillard, our efficient leader, gave a full and concise report of the business of the session. Mrs. Taylor, in a pleasing manner, rehearsed the social features.

On December 12, we met with Mrs. W. C. Mahaffy. Mrs. Scott reported marked progress in the interest of Washington Memorial hall. She also presented a petition which she had prepared asking the legislature of Illinois to interest themselves in the purchase and preservation of old Fort Massac. Since the American historians have failed to make mention of this forgotten spot of earth we are led to wonder what impulse prompted Mrs. Scott to interest herself in its behalf. Your historian has consulted fifteen different authors on United States history and has failed to find a single mention of Fort Massac, hence to our chapter is due the resurrection and preservation of this sacred ground, a place perhaps of more historical interest to our chapter than any other place in Illinois. With it are connected many interesting facts which might assume topics on our calendar and become valuable instruction to our members.

At this time it is pleasing to note that the bill to preserve

Fort Massac has passed the legislature and a committee has been appointed to complete the preservation of old Fort Massac. Our chapter is honored with the chairmanship of that committee in the person of Mrs. M. T. Scott.

The meeting of January 8 was held at the home of Miss Charlotte Capen. Delegates were elected to the Washington convention and arrangements consummated for the entertainment of our state regent and other distinguished guests who were to pay their respects to our chapter January 15. Mrs. Scott tendered her home for receptions. In her usual spirit of hospitality and attended by her honored guests, she received the members of the chapter, together with many invited friends.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in the regular meeting February 12 at the home of Mrs. J. B. Lennon. Appropriate and pleasing souvenirs were presented each member by the hostess.

The meeting of April 9 was held at the home of Mrs. Dr. Marsh. The report of Mrs. Welty, delegate to the national congress, was full and elaborate inasmuch as one familiar with such gatherings seemingly lived them over again.

On May 16, the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Parrit. It was decided to unite in a picnic on June 16.

The ladies of the chapter felt that they could not separate for their various vacations until they had expressed their appreciation of the valuable service extended to the chapter by Mrs. Scott.

The members convened at the home of Mrs. Lillard May 29 to partake of the hospitality of the regent and join in the exercises in honor of our distinguished member.

Mrs. Scott was the recipient of a beautiful American flag, the emblem of liberty born and cherished in and by the youngest of all nations, yet the oldest of all flags.

Only once during the past year have we heard the chime of wedding bells, which were for our talented member, Miss Charlotte Capen.

While recording the history of the past year, enriched with progress and prosperity, we pause to note the broken links of our fraternal chain, and send kindly thoughts toward the

"Low green tents—
The other side just out of sight,
But never far away."

During the beautiful month of October, 1902, the death angel entered the home of Edward Benjamin, of Holder, Illinois, and bore away to new and brighter life his beloved wife and our fraternal sister, Addie L. Benjamin. Those who knew her best speak of her as a true woman whose greatest virtue was in being the angelic spirit of a happy home.

Again the death knell sounded and its muffled notes echoed from the sunlit valleys of California, announcing another sad story, another last chapter recorded, and the lids of another life, with its written and unwritten pages closed forever. Sadly our hearts turned westward and their united sympathy surrounded our fraternal sister, Emma B. Brown, accompanying her on her sad journey homeward.

The name of Lydia Bullard Claves has appeared on our calendar each year as a "Real Daughter" of a Revolutionary soldier. On August 8th she passed to higher life, having almost completed her five score years.

Just as we close our report for the year 1902-3,

"Another hand is beckoning
Another call is given
And gleams once more with angel steps
The path that leads to heaven."

And we pause once more to note the sadness that has darkened the home of our beloved regent. A dear sister saw the beckoning hand and stepped over the river of time to join the angelic hosts immortal.—From Report of SUE A. SANDERS, *Historian*.

Caroline Scott Harrison and Arthur St. Clair Chapters (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The garden party given by the Caroline Scott Harrison and the Arthur St. Clair Chapters was one of the handsomest ever given in the city.

Mrs. W. H. Coleman, regent of the older chapter, generously gave her house and grounds for the day. In the after-

noon a vaudeville program was given beneath a tent erected on the lawn. The first number was "Grandma's Minuet" charmingly given by Miss Nellie Colfax Smith, and chorus of school children sang "The King of Song" for second number. Mrs. John L. Buest read "The Pride of Battery B," and in response to an enthusiastic encore gave "Material Musings." Miss Ethel Sellers gave the "Sailor's Hornpipe," and Mrs. Ida Virginia Smith was charming in her pantomime rendition of "Coming thro' the Rye." A cornet number was given by Master Morris Hamilton, and both that number and the following one, "Feats of Legerdemain," by Thomas Bard Arnold were applauded enthusiastically.

In the evening the vaudeville tent was turned into a ball room, and there was dancing until late in the evening.

The proceeds of this very delightful party will be devoted to the Continental Hall which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is erecting in Washington. The party was financially a great success, \$335 being made.

Mrs. William Henry Coleman, regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained the members of that chapter, the members of the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, the members of the Colonial Dames, November 30 with a handsome reception in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Assisting Mrs. Coleman were friends from each of the chapters represented. Her beautiful home was artistically adorned. Mrs. Fairbanks gave an interesting talk, telling of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the Caroline Scott Harrison, the Arthur St. Clair Chapter, and the Colonial Dames of Indiana on December 3.

Mrs. Fairbanks was assisted in her hospitalities by the honorary state regents, Mrs. C. C. Fisher, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, and the chapter regents, Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Miss Eliza G. Browning, Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. S. E. Perkins, Mrs. J. E. Winters and Mrs. John N. Carey.

The young women members of the Arthur St. Clair Chapter assisted in the dining room and in serving the punch. Flowers and flags in profusion decorated the house and broad veranda.—MARGARET H. BLISS, *Historian*.

William Henry Harrison Chapter (Valparaiso; Indiana.—The Chapter held their first open meeting and reception November 2.

The rooms had been handsomely decorated. An immense flag covered one side of the reception room and in the center of this was placed the charter of the chapter surrounded by the admission papers of the charter members.

After a pleasant social intermingling the company was seated at refreshment tables and the program was given. After a brilliant piano selection by Miss Harriett Fergeson, Miss Baer, the local regent, gave a clear and interesting account of the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution, its history from the beginning until now and something of its aims and purposes. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowser spoke of the illustrious ancestor by which she gains admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. E. D. Crumpacker responded to the toast "The Continental Congress" in her usual pleasing way. Mr. W. E. Pinney told something of the part women played in the time of the Revolution and paid a high tribute to women as patriots. Prof. B. F. Williams gave a ludicrous account of his efforts to trace his ancestry so that he might join the Daughters of the American Revolution. Short but interesting talks were given by Miss Mantie Baldwin and Prof. A. A. Hughtart. The program was interspersed with music.

The Kansas State Conference.—The fifth annual conference of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Topeka October 16 and 17, the Topeka Chapter being the hostess of the occasion. The conference was honored by the presence and participation in its proceedings of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the society, and Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York, vice-president general. The opening meeting was held in Unity Church,

which was decorated with flags and flowers, and was presided over by Mrs. William E. Stanley, state regent, in a cordial and dignified manner.

Her welcoming address was as follows:

In their own estimation, Americans are a patriotic people and on questions of patriotism they are usually right. Patriotism sowed the seeds of popular government on the barren soil of Plymouth Rock, extended its influence over a continent in the space of a single century, and then scattered its blessings over the occident and the orient. Patriotism inspired a few hardy men to found this government of the people and through five generations inspired their descendants to maintain and strengthen it. Its unbroken concord stretches itself through a hundred years of time and over almost countless leagues of sea and miles of land, and joined the remarkable victory of Perry on Lake Erie to the remarkable victory of Dewey at Manila. It gave courage to the famished men who followed the flag at Valley Forge and to the stricken soldiers who were denied a sight of their flag at Andersonville, and to their brave descendants who faced pestilence in the Philippines. Patriotism must be; it is the crowning glory of American virtue.

To keep the fires burning upon the altars of all American homes, to institute higher ideas of American citizenship, to inspire greater reverence for American institutions and a stronger love of American civilization, should be the chief aim of our Society. Is Kansas doing her part in this work? Let Memorial day answer, the day on which, each year, more graves are decorated in honor of the patriotic dead in proportion to the population of the state, than elsewhere in the Union; let the Philippines answer; the Philippines where Kansas soldiers electrified the world with their deeds of valor; let the walls of Pekin answer; let the walls upon which a Kansas boy planted Old Glory before the armies of the world in the name of humanity; let all our public schools answer; the schools above which the flag always floats and where twelve thousand teachers daily teach five hundred thousand children to reverence country next to God; and finally let all our Kansas homes answer; the homes where patriotism is taught both as a duty and a virtue. To this state—to such a state we welcome you, our distinguished representative, our hands, our hearts, our homes are all open to bid you welcome.

As a citizen of the great republic we welcome you to our state, but as the distinguished representative of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a representative of the great American virtue, patriotism, I welcome you, aye thrice welcome you to our hearts.

Mrs. Fairbanks set forth the objects and work of the society, and urged the members of the Kansas chapters to re-

member that though the soil of Kansas was not consecrated by the battles and events of the Revolution, they still had opportunity to assist in erecting a distinctively Revolutionary monument, that of Continental Hall at Washington. Mrs. Crossman spoke further upon the same subject. The erection of the magnificent building was a great undertaking and a worthy one, and she hoped the Kansas Daughters would cheerfully do their part. Music was furnished by members of the Topeka Chapter and Mr. Harry Stanley. At the close of the meeting the audience joined in the singing of "America." In the evening Governor and Mrs. Bailey kindly opened the executive mansion for a reception in honor of the Daughters and their guests.

The business meeting of the conference was held on Saturday morning at the beautiful home of Mrs. T. W. Harrison, regent of the Topeka Chapter. Mrs. Stanley presided and appointed Mrs. Charles Kemper of Lawrence temporary secretary. The members joined with Mrs. Fairbanks in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The minutes of the fourth annual conference, held at Ottawa, November 5, 1902, and presided over by Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson, late state regent, were read by Mrs. A. K. Rogers, of Topeka, and approved for record.

Mrs. Stanley in her annual address, as state regent, spoke feelingly of the death of her predecessor, Mrs. Thompson, of her enthusiasm, her wide knowledge of Kansas history, her ability to plan and lead, of her kindness and wealth of resource, and felt that some action should be taken at this meeting to show our appreciation of our loss. Similar tributes to Mrs. Thompson's worth and helpfulness were given by each local chapter. Mrs. Stanley urged upon all a generous support of the Continental Hall fund. She had hoped to present the charters of three new chapters on this occasion, but had been disappointed.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in memory of Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson.

Reports of chapters:

Mrs. Eva Dewey, secretary, reported that the Eunice Stirling Chapter of Wichita had studied the causes and events of

the civil war. It was honored by the possession of two "Real Daughters." A portrait of General Washington is contributed each year to one of the grammar schools of the city, and this year the chapter has presented the public school library with a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. In the beautiful city park a flag is kept floating by the chapter, and it is intended soon to add a sun-dial to the park's attractions. The chapter has contributed to Continental Hall fund. The coming year will be devoted to the study of the period of the Revolution, and to the celebration of a number of its principal events.

The report of the Betty Washington Chapter of Lawrence was presented by Mrs. Florence G. Clarke, regent. The chapter was organized October 17, 1896, through the efforts of the first regent, the late Miss Mary L. Robinson, with a membership of twelve, now increased to thirty-five. A pension has been obtained by the chapter for its one "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lucy Pratt Estabrook. The history of the thirteen colonies has been studied, and original papers presented on colonial people, customs, events and songs. In June the chapter joined in the relief of the flood sufferers of North Lawrence. The members are now working for a chapter room.

The Edward Hand Chapter of Ottawa was represented by Mrs. M. L. Ward, regent. The chapter was organized November 23, 1900, with twelve members and now numbers twenty-five. Monthly meetings are held except in August and December. An open meeting is held in July during the session of the Chautauqua assembly, and members are invited from all the chapters in the state. The chapter has copied the inscriptions on the stones in the Ottawa Indian cemetery near the site of the old mission of the Rev. Jotham Meeker. The members have studied the history of witchcraft, the Knickerbockers, etc.

Mrs. T. W. Harrison, regent of the Topeka Chapter, reported that its organization was effected January 3, 1896, and now numbers sixty-six members. The chapter has studied New England and Kansas history. It has placed two tablets, the first in the walls of a commercial house erected on the site of

the first building in Topeka, and the second in the sidewalk before Constitution Hall, erected in 1855, and in which the Topeka constitution was framed. This year, in memory of Mrs. Fannie G. Thompson, who was an honored citizen of Topeka, the chapter has offered prizes of ten and twenty dollars for the best two essays on the Santa Fe trail by the students of the Topeka high school. Our first regent, Mrs. A. H. Horton, now president of the Topeka Federation of Clubs, led the women in their efforts to relieve the distress caused by the flood in North Topeka. The chapter has this year contributed to Continental Hall.

A paper on the first territorial capitol, at Pawnee, Riley county, was read by Miss Zu Adams, of Topeka. After a discussion of the plan of work for the coming year, on motion of Mrs. Clara B. McGuire it was decided that the state regent should appoint a committee to continue the work of locating and marking the route of the Santa Fe trail through Kansas, in conjunction with the committee of the state historical society. It was thought that if the society would furnish county or school district maps of the route, the Daughters could enlist the school teachers and pupils in raising mounds of stone, or simple markers, on the road through their districts.

Mrs. William E. Stanley, of Wichita, state regent, and Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, of Washington, D. C., vice-state regent, were unanimously renominated by the several chapters regents for those offices for the coming year. On motion it was agreed to have a full set of state officers, and Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, of Lawrence, was elected state treasurer, and Miss Zu Adams state secretary.

The invitation of Betty Washington Chapter was accepted as hostess of the sixth annual conference to be held in Lawrence next fall.

Mrs. Fairbanks gave a patriotic and spirited address at the close of the business session. She expressed her pleasure at meeting with the Kansas chapters in conference, and believed that the soil which introduced the liberator, John Brown, to the world would inspire its citizens with high ideals. After a few words from Mrs. Crosman, whose genial talks never fail to

interest her listeners, the guests were invited to join with the Topeka Chapter in a substantial and dainty luncheon which was served in Mrs. Harrison's parlors. The guests were then driven about the city, and the day closed with a visit to the library and portrait gallery of the State Historical Society in the state capitol.

The presence of our national officers, who had come so far to meet with us, added greatly to the interest and enjoyment of the conference, and was felt outside the ranks of the Daughters. It is believed that with the wider knowledge of the society disseminated in Mrs. Fairbank's public address and the general interest awakened by her visit among us, our Kansas chapters may hope for rapid growth.—ZU ADAMS, *Secretary*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—December 8th was a "red letter day" in the history of Paul Jones Chapter, when one of its associate members, Mrs. Ernest A. Isenbeck, of Paul Revere Chapter, entertained members and guests in her handsome home on Beacon Boulevard. Miss Marion H. Brazier, the regent, arranged an enticing program following the business, and the hostess furnished a recherche "tea" with attachments.

The business to interest all Daughters was the plan presented to place a bronze tablet on the fine new school house the city of Boston is erecting, named Paul Jones at the request of the chapter. Action has been taken by the advisory committee on co-operation in patriotic work (which is made up of delegates from the four Revolutionary societies) whereby the chapter is to have the honor of placing the tablet, to be paid for by voluntary subscriptions from chapters. The Sons of the American Revolution of the state voted to give \$25.00 and the Sons of the Revolution are expected to give even a larger sum. The tablet will be placed inside the building and be suitably inscribed and will be unveiled with ceremonies in the early spring, when the chapter will conduct patriotic exercises with Lieutenant-Governor Curtis Guild as the orator. The chapter is raising money by entertainments for a large flag for the school and for a life-size portrait of Paul Jones.

Reports of the officers were full of interest and showed the earnestness and loyalty of all. The treasurer, Miss Edith Ellery Fraine, announced that the marker the chapter voted should be put at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier in Maine had been placed and was the only one there. Miss Fraine discovered this unmarked grave during her summer visit and the chapter took immediate action to purchase from the Sons of the American Revolution one of their new markers, as the S. A. R. stands for Soldier of the American Revolution and is appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution to use.

The chapter is giving a series of entertainments on the receiving ship Wabash at the navy yard, furnishing high class talent for the 500 sailors to enjoy. It will give a Colonial ball and whist in the New Century building Washington's birthday night, which promises to be a brilliant affair. It is about to issue a year book. This chapter conceived the idea of having associate members with an entrance fee of \$1.00, and now has twenty-eight, most of whom are regents or officers in other chapters. They take part in the deliberations and are of much assistance to the regent in her work. Active membership in the future of the chapter will be confined to young women. The honorary members are Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Grace LeBaron Upham, Sara Whittimore Daggett and Mrs. Donald McLean.

A letter was read from Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, president of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, announcing that the American Flag Protective Society, of which he is founder, had taken action to support the Daughters of the American Revolution flag desecration bill now before congress, and to throw all its influence in that direction. The musical program consisted of piano solos by Miss Glorviken, the famous Norwegian pianist, and a group of songs by Sigrid Lunde Souther, Boston's well known Norwegian soloist. There were impromptu remarks from the guest of honor, Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, regent of Paul Revere Chapter (the "mother chapter" of the regent), by Mrs. Carrie Hale Russ, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham and others. A rising vote was

tendered the hostess and a toast was offered by Mrs. Owen Jay Sweet, wife of Col. Sweet, United States army. Not the least interesting of the guests were Elizabeth Christina and Gustaf Adolf, children of the hostess.—FLORENCE GOODLOE, *Secretary*.

The Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Massachusetts) carried out a long cherished plan when on June 17th, a handsome bronze tablet, placed on a granite boulder, was dedicated to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Methuen, of whom there were many. An elaborate program was carried out, and among the guests of the occasion were the state regent, Mrs. C. N. Masury, and the vice-president general of Massachusetts, Mrs. G. W. Simpson. The address was delivered by Hon. R. N. Tewksbury, of Lawrence, and was a master piece of eloquence and history combined. The weather which had been dreary for several days, suddenly cleared and the exercises were held in the open air. The public schools were closed and there was a large attendance of citizens and people from the surrounding towns.

Anne Frisbee Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Michigan).—In November our chapter had the pleasure of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. William J. Chittenden, of Detroit. A reception was given in her honor at the home of Miss Eddy, where the members of the chapter and their friends were intensely interested listening to Mrs. Chittenden as she talked to us on matters pertaining to the society; advising us on many points; patiently answering our questions and awakening a greater interest and enthusiasm amongst the members. One thing Mrs. Chittenden advised was the taking of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE by the Daughters; and one of them, Mrs. M. C. H. Wells, presented a subscription for the year 1903 to our public library.

Our chapter has held regular meetings during the year; having made out the following program for the year's work:

March 16th, paper—"The Significance of American History."

April 20th, anecdotes of "Historic Landmarks of Colonial Days."

May 18th, paper—"Where American Independence Began."

June 15th, character sketches of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days."

October 19th, paper—"The American Novel and its Relation to American History."

November 16th, debate—"Whether Patriotic Societies develop more the love of ancestry or the love of country."

December 21st, paper—"Child Life in the Colonies."

January, annual meeting.

We have sent a large box of books, magazines, etc., to our soldiers in the Philippines.

We also offered prizes of three dollars each to the boys and girls in our public schools for the best essays on the following subjects:

Boys—"Who Was the Greater Hero, Paul Jones or Commodore Perry?"

Girls—"The Women of the Mayflower."

Our arrangements for celebrating Washington's birthday had to be postponed, but on April 27th Professor Andrew McLaughlin gave us an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Causes of the American Revolution." The hall was beautifully decorated, a large Daughters of the American Revolution pin holding the folds of an American flag on the wall opposite the entrance. The guests were received by Mrs. Helen Coman, regent, assisted by several of the Daughters, and after the lecture an informal reception was held. We have also admitted three new members, one a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jane M. Jones Fitzhugh, to whom was presented the gold spoon.—
MARIANNA F. EDDY, *Historian*.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Michigan).—The General Richardson Chapter was organized January 4, 1900, with sixteen charter members. It has increased to thirty-two. We have identified several graves of Revolutionary soldiers. We are collecting Revolutionary and civil war relics, a map of the United States commenced in 1622 and finished in 1776, a newspaper printed in 1812 in the *village* of Buffalo, a spinning wheel, a cavalry saddle used in the civil war. A room in the Ladies' library has been given us in which we have placed them.

We have contributed to the Continental Hall fund. We have given in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, prizes in the high school and the lower grades for the best essays on the Battle of Saratoga and other battles; also a beautiful portrait of George Washington to the public school which had the highest marking in competition for essays.

We have adopted by-laws and united with the Michigan federation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We observe annually November 3rd as "Richardson Day," the anniversary of Major General Israel B. Richardson's death.

Our program committee provides us with a series of subjects. Papers have been read on the "Revolution," "Mode of Warfare," "Literature of the Revolution," "Famous Heroines of the Revolution," "History of the Flag," "History of Pontiac, the celebrated Indian Chief," for whom our town is named, "Sketch of the Public and Private Life of General Israel B. Richardson," for whom our chapter is named. On the last "Richardson Day" the historian offered the use of her house to the chapter. She also gave the use of it for an "emergency hospital," as one is much needed.—MISS MARCIA RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

The Charter Oak Chapter (Faribault, Minnesota).—One of the many pleasant events which have made the life of the Charter Oak Chapter delightful occurred on the 18th of October, when a day was spent in Northfield at the home of Mrs. Bronson.

The membership extends to several of the surrounding towns where as yet the spirit is not strong enough to induce the formation of independent chapters; and the days of meeting with these more distant members are among the pleasantest in our year's experience.

At the business meeting which followed the luncheon served by the hostess at the hotel Manawa, plans were considered for starting a chapter fund to purchase a suitable memorial to Alexander Faribault, founder of the town which bears his name.

The regent appointed a committee to make arrangements for a Christmas doll sale. Mrs. Bronson planned a drive for the

afternoon. The golden haze of the autumn afternoon and the brilliant hues of the foliage on the wooded heights, dotted with the many college buildings, made a picture not soon forgotten.

Mrs. Bronson invited the husbands of the Daughters to dinner. Miss Lulu Stiles Van Horn, the regent, acted as toast-master, and a pleasant half hour ended a day already full of enjoyment.—JANE WESTON TUTTLE, *Historian*.

Missouri State Conference.—The Daughters of Missouri met in state conference at the capital, Jefferson City, on October 20 and 21. The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter of that city was the gracious hostess of the occasion.

The visiting Daughters were beautifully entertained at the homes of the members. On the evening of October 20 the entertaining chapter gave a reception to the visitors at the handsome home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hough. The house was lavishly decorated in leaves and flowers, and the receiving line stood under a vine-like stretch of autumn glow and beauty.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, October 21, the Daughters assembled in the parlors of the executive mansion, which the governor had hospitably offered as a place of meeting. In the three hours' session that ensued, under the wise and altogether pleasing guidance of Mrs. Shields, state regent, the business of the conference was transacted.

Mrs. Thomas Oliver Towles, the regent of the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, made the Daughters welcome in a speech that breathed hospitality and good feeling. In her response Mrs. Shields made an eloquent and inspiring address.

Twenty-six ladies composed the conference, nine chapters being represented. Missouri has now fourteen chapters and 759 Daughters.

The reports of the state officers were accepted. The historian's recommendation that the Daughters of Missouri ask Continental Congress to petition the government to print all Revolutionary records, reports, pension lists, land grants, etc., was approved. The historian reported that the graves of forty-five Revolutionary soldiers had been located in Missouri.

The reports from the various chapters followed, showing

that they are studying the history of the land, thus paying a tribute to the past, and that they are working for the future in the encouragement of historical study in the schools, and by co-operating with civic improvement leagues in their various towns.

A matter that is near the hearts of the Daughters of Missouri—the Louisiana Purchase Exposition,—was discussed. Missouri Daughters will be the hostesses to many thousands of visiting Daughters, and the question of headquarters is an absorbing one.

Mrs. Shields announced that she had been appointed chairman of the national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Woman's Board of the Exposition Company. Acting as representative of the National Society, Mrs. Shields had requested the Exposition Company to appoint a day to be known as Daughters of the American Revolution day. Flag day, June 14, has been so selected. A room in the lady board of managers' building had been offered to the Daughters, and Mrs. Shields had accepted in their behalf. The delegates confirmed Mrs. Shields' action by a rising vote. Plans looking to the furnishing and equipment of this room were formulated, and a distinctive badge for Missouri Daughters to wear arranged for.

It was announced that the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis offered to give to the Daughters space for a relic display at the fair, provided a suitable place should be provided for that society.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, state vice-regent, made an interesting report on Continental Congress, the growth of Continental Hall fund, and the opportunities of the Daughters. She reported that at the last congress twenty-two states had passed laws protecting the flag from desecration, and that since then Missouri had become the twenty-third in that meritorious list.

The state officers were re-elected, Mrs. Alfonso de Figueiredo, secretary, Mrs. Louis B. Houck, treasurer, Miss Dalton, historian.

Mrs. Broughton, of St. Joseph, extended an invitation to the Daughters to meet with her chapter in state conference next

year, which invitation was cordially accepted. A vote of thanks to the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter for its beautiful entertainment was given, as well as to the governor for his hospitality.

The conference then adjourned to meet again informally at the residence of Mrs. Towles, where a delightful luncheon was served, about forty-five ladies being present.

A drive over the beautiful hills surrounding the city was next upon the program. In the evening a large public reception was given at the governor's mansion.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, New Jersey.)—

In March, 1893, Mrs. John Olendorf was appointed regent, and on October 11th, 1893, Camp Middlebrook Chapter was duly organized with fourteen members.

In April, 1894, the first donation was received, a Nova Cæsarea penny, date 1787.

In June a delightful drive to Bedminster included a visit to the "Old Stone House," famous in Andrew Mellick's "Story of an Old Farm," Bedminster Church and the old church at Pluckamin.

In June, at a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Mrs. Charles W. Thomae read a paper on "New Jersey in the Revolution."

In July Mr. Dally preached an excellent sermon on the "Women of '76." The chapter attended in a body, then drove to Morristown to visit the famous headquarters. On October 11th a drive to Princeton was enjoyable and interesting.

The first year's history closes with a record of nine meetings, an addition of six members, one of whom, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, afterward attained the distinction of being four times elected state regent for New Jersey.

On January 1st, 1895, a great dinner was given at the historic Middlebrook Hotel.

Washington's birthday was duly observed, the chapter accepting an invitation from Washington Camp Ground Association to attend the celebration in Bound Brook Hall.

In December, 1893, the oldest member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Mrs. Sarah VanNostrand, died, at the advanced age of 105 years. In the spring of 1895 Mrs. Dora Lane McNabb, the youngest member, died.

In June, 1895, under the auspices of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Flag day was observed. Francis Scott Key was the hero of the hour. Mrs. Annie Key Steele Barton, a granddaughter, gave a thrilling address, telling the story of "The Star Spangled Banner." Then Mr. J. B. Cleaver was eloquent upon his subject, "Francis Scott Key." The result was that the collection taken for the Maryland monument fund to Key's memory amounted to \$25.00. The first school prize was awarded, too, on this memorable occasion, Merton W. Davis receiving the \$5 prize and Miss Frances Clark the \$2.

At the September meeting Mrs. Olendorf resigned, and Mrs. H. M. Hamilton was elected regent. The chapter, eager to show its appreciation of Mrs. Olendorf's regency, had a beautiful diamond set in her society pin as an enduring testimonial of esteem.

In January, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding presented the chapter with two beautiful silk flags.

On January 17th, '96, the second annual dinner of Camp Middlebrook Chapter was held, celebrating Washington's wedding day.

On June 23d, 1896, the famous battle of Springfield, June 23d, 1780, was celebrated by Camp Middlebrook and General Frelinghuysen Chapters, and their guests, by a special pilgrimage to Rocky Hill and Princeton.

In November the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Ashbel Welch, in Germantown, Pennsylvania. They drove about the city and visited many places connected with Revolutionary history. The most important were the Chew, Eillmeyer, and Johnson houses.

In January, 1897, the annual dinner was given. The notable feature of this was the presentation by Mr. W. H. Dunham to the chapter of a handsome flag, and Mrs. Olendorf presented to Mrs. Thomae, president of Nathan Hale Society, Children

of the American Revolution, a beautiful silk flag with the name and order embroidered on white satin streamers.

December 11th, 1897, a supper was given to commemorate Washington's encampment at Middlebrook December 12th, 1778.

In June \$18 was donated by Camp Middlebrook Chapter and friends for soldiers of New Jersey in the Spanish-American war, and \$20 was paid for markers for the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution who lie buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard and in the Bound Brook cemetery.

In October, 1898, Mrs. W. H. Dunham was elected regent. February 14th, 1899, a dinner was given at the Berkeley Hotel. On this occasion a handsome gavel, made of hickory from Mount Vernon, was presented to the chapter by Mrs. Olendorf.

In January, 1900, death once more visited Camp Middlebrook Chapter and took away one who was greatly beloved—Mrs. John P. White.

The year 1900 opened with the annual meeting, when Mrs. W. J. Taylor was elected regent. The state meeting for 1900 was held in Somerville in the chapel and parlors of the famous old Dutch Reformed church. Mrs. Charles W. Thomae gave an address on "Somerset County," and called attention to the coincidence of the meeting being appointed for the 25th of October, that being the very date of "Simcoe's raid," when the old Dutch church was wantonly burned by the British. This state meeting was presided over by Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, the very popular state regent.

January 25th, 1901, was a red-letter day—a Revolutionary dinner given at the home of Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees.

In June, 1901, a contribution was made in the chapter toward the purchase of the barracks in Trenton, New Jersey.

In August a delightful picnic was held at Stone Crop, the home of Mrs. W. B. R. Mason.

At the state meeting held October 18, 1901, at old Tennent church, Camp Middlebrook Chapter was well represented, twenty members having made the pilgrimage, and enjoyed the visit to the old historic church, the Monmouth battleground and the monument at Freehold.

On January 22d, 1902, by a "Colonial tea" a neat sum was realized for the Continental Hall fund.

In January, 1903, a delightful lecture on "Baron Steuben" was given by Mr. J. I. Livingston. This was a donation from Mr. Livingston to Camp Middlebrook Chapter, who turned the proceeds (about \$30) over to the Washington Camp Ground Association.

All of these meetings have been for intellectual as well as social purposes. But aside from these, the chapter has extended its influence and usefulness outside. In the public schools a keener interest in the study of American history has been aroused. Upward of \$50 has been given in prize contests, and the two Bound Brook schools have each been made the recipient of a handsomely framed facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The public drinking fountain was erected May 30th, 1896, under the auspices of the Daughters; money raised for the Key monument in Maryland; a handsome sum donated to Continental Hall in Washington.

The love of one's country is akin to the love of one's God. Patriotism and religion go hand in hand, and as for genealogies, and whether they are "worth while," just look at the Bible!

The work done has not been for one's own aggrandizement at all, but for the diffusion of knowledge in commemorating the lives and deeds of those who left us such a heritage. But for the untiring energy and zeal of patriotic sons and daughters they had well-nigh been forgotten. In our chapter during the past ten years nearly \$1,000 has been raised for public benefits.

Taken from the report of MARY CRAVEN THOMAE, historian.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter (Herkimer, New York).

—The November meeting of the chapter was looked forward to with unusual interest from the fact that the chapter was then to be entertained by the regent and an elaborate literary program had been arranged by the efficient program committee. After the preliminary exercises and some business had been

transacted, a Colonial Thanksgiving was ingeniously described by several members. The regent, Mrs. Munger, happily introduced each lady in turn.

The first number on the program was the telling of how the guests reached the Colonial house where the Thanksgiving festivities were to be held, this was told by Miss Grace Watkins, who was followed by a paper on the house and furniture, prepared by Mrs. Irving Steele, and read by Mrs. W. B. Howell. Then came a paper by Mrs. W. C. Prescott, who told of the guests, describing very vividly their dress, manners, etc. This was followed by a delightful talk on the tables and dishes by Mrs. J. D. Henderson, who showed several articles used in Colonial time, pewter trays, pitchers, etc., also several wooden and glass pieces which she brought from her valuable collection and which added greatly to the pleasure of her description. Mrs. Snell, in a humorous vein, told of the food served at this Thanksgiving feast. Mrs. Munger then related some experiences with the domestics in Colonial times, while Mrs. Drake gave an illustration of the style of music which was most popular one hundred years ago.

After the literary program and just before the guests were served with refreshments, Mrs. Munger, the regent, presented to the chapter an elegant hand-embroidered silk flag beautifully mounted, the regular army size. This handsome gift, which came as a complete surprise to the chapter, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mrs. F. W. Cristman, the vice-regent, in behalf of the chapter, thanked Mrs. Munger with a few well chosen words for this beautiful gift.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, New York.)—April 18, 1903, we were entertained by Mrs. D. Robertson. A comprehensive paper on "The Adams Family in Our History" was read by Mrs. E. R. Sawyer.

On May 16, the chapter met with Mrs. W. O. Stearns. A paper was read by Mrs. Preston Paris on "The Cavaliers." Mrs. Kellogg read an article on "Jane McCrea," written by Gardiner Cox, of Holyoke. A letter from L. Rouse gave a brief

biography of Elijah Sweet, the soldier who guarded the tent in which lay the body of Jane McCrea the night after she was killed by the Indians. Mrs. R. O. Bascom presented to the chapter a piece of wood taken from the floor of the Hancock Tavern of Revolutionary times in Boston.

In June the chapter met with Mrs. I. C. Forte, Ft. Edward. The regent, Mrs. J. E. King, gave an account of the meeting of regents at Hudson. A paper was read on the "Storming of Stony Point." Patriotic songs were sung by children of Daughters of the American Revolution.

July 27, Jane McCrea day was a red-letter day. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their husbands, the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives enjoyed a pleasant outing, a trip to Schuylerville. We first visited the monument, Colonel Perkins explaining points of interest. At Schuylerville the Rev. J. H. Brandon, the author of "The Story of Old Saratoga," joined the party and added much to its pleasure by his accounts of the historical events which occurred in this vicinity. The party next visited the Schuyler mansion, with its old-fashioned knocker and wooden blinds with heavy bolt fastenings. The furniture is antique.

On September 8 many of the Daughters attended the unveiling of the monument at Lake George and the stirring addresses delivered upon that occasion, together with the military display, aroused within us a more fervent patriotic spirit.—ELLA B. DEVINE, *Historian*.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter (Dayton, Ohio).—Jonathan Dayton Chapter presented the school in the sixteenth district with a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence the day before Thanksgiving. Mrs. Mary E. Gebhart, regent, said in part:

"Girls and boys: I have addressed you as girls and boys; to us you are much more than that; you are citizens of the republic. You know us as Daughters of the American Revolution. That means that we are each one descended from ancestors who helped achieve liberty and independence for this dear land of ours. I am descended from a private in the ranks—an orphan boy of sixteen. One naturally wonders how a mere boy could help in time of war. The army had gone into winter quarters at Valley Forge. An army of raw recruits gathered from

farm and shop. They needed to be drilled and taught in order to do battle with British soldiers. France had sent to our aid officers, skilled in the art of war, able and willing to drill these men, but well nigh powerless because ignorant of our language. The boy volunteer could speak fluently English, German and French. He was thus able to supply a real need and became interpreter to Washington and the French officers. I have called you citizens of the republic. This honor is yours to-day, and it brings to you also obligation to be ready and willing to work for your time and your country."

She then spoke of the original Declaration of Independence; described the copy and continuing, said:

The border is composed of the coats of arms of the thirteen original states, each a study in itself, but of a far greater interest is the arms and crest and great seal of the United States, which are shown both sides. On that eventful day, July 4th, 1776, after all had signed the Declaration a committee composed of Franklin, Adams and Jefferson were appointed to prepare a design for the great seal of the United States. After much care and labor the seal, wonderful alike for its beauty and its prophetic symbolism, was adopted June 20, 1782.

And now we, representatives of the founders of the republic, present to you the custodians of its future welfare—this legacy to be your very own. And may it prove to you all an inspiration of faithful and courageous patriotism.

In behalf of the school, Master Francis Canny accepted the gift in well expressed and finely spoken words of appreciation and promised that if in the future our country should need defenders they would respond with the same brave patriotism to the call taught by the inspiration of this great Declaration of Independence.

Rebecca Mott Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—The eighth annual meeting of Rebecca Motte Chapter was held at the residence of the vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Valk, November 18, 1903. Among the prominent visiting ladies present were Mrs. Rouncevelle, of Georgia, the brilliant ex-president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a devoted Daughter of the American Revolution; Mrs. H. W. Richardson, state regent South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Clarke Waring, ex-vice president general; Mrs.

James H. Parker, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of New York city; Mrs. James Conner and Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes.

The regent of the chapter, Mrs. F. M. Jones, read her interesting report in which she briefly sketched the work of the past year, and outlined in part what is hoped to be accomplished in the year so auspiciously begun at this meeting.

The handsome tablet erected in honor of Rebecca Motte last May, has already been reported in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Through the instrumentality of our regent and the generosity of the New York City Chapter, a memorial tablet to Martha Washington has been placed in the Huguenot church of this city. Some months ago Colonel Richard Maury, of Richmond, Virginia, suggested to the regent that as Martha Washington was descended from Huguenot ancestry in Languedoc, France, it would be a graceful tribute from Rebecca Motte Chapter to erect a memorial in her honor in the Huguenot church here, the only temple in America built for the worship of the French Protestants.

Our treasury being depleted by local work and donations, and mindful of the fact that the claims of our distinguished countrywoman were national and as binding in one section as another, an appeal was made to the head of the large and flourishing New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean. That patriotic and gracious Daughter immediately responded by sending a check for the amount required.

Last year a definite literary program was adopted, the subject being "Heroines of the Revolution." The program was handsomely brought out in booklet form. This plan resulted in a number of valuable sketches, and was so successfully carried out that a series of historical studies has been decided upon as a permanent feature of the chapter. The program for the ensuing year deals with Revolutionary history in a broader sense than was outlined for the past year.

Rebecca Motte Chapter is growing in interest and in numbers. The *esprit de corps* was never more enthusiastic than at present. During the year there were eleven accessions and now there are seventy-five members on the roll.

One member has "crossed the river." Twenty-five dollars were sent for the Continental Hall.

As heretofore at the annual meetings, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder, pastor of the Huguenot church, was invited to preside.

The following is the list of officers elected to serve for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones; vice-regent, Mrs. J. S. Heyward; recording secretary, Miss Eola Willis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horatio Hughes; treasurer, Mrs. Wilson Harvey; registrar, Miss Mabel Weber; historian, Mrs. Edward Willis.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS, *Historian*.

Jacques Laramie Chapter (Laramie, Wyoming).—Jacques Laramie was a notable personage in the early history of Wyoming and a well-known military post, now abandoned, was named for him. Besides this, mountains, rivers, plains, a county of the state, and our own beautiful little city, bear his name. So it seemed fitting that the first chapter organized in the state should further perpetuate his memory.

Jacques Laramie Chapter was organized through the efforts of the lamented Mrs. Warren, our first state regent and the wife of one of our senators. She was ably assisted by Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, secretary of the University of Wyoming, our first regent. Our chapter is in a flourishing condition. We meet to celebrate, with suitable program, famous Revolutionary events. For instance, in October we celebrated enjoyably the surrender of Yorktown.

Every year since our organization we have endeavored by gifts to our public schools, to keep before the children the objects for which we are banded together. Upon the walls of our different school buildings there hang beautiful pictures of George and Martha Washington, presented by our chapter.

Last year to our high school we gave a set of biographies of men famous in American history, and recently we presented to the University of Wyoming, located in Laramie, the framed facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, generously presented to us by Miss Cecilia Ryan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

We have given to the Continental Hall fund and in various ways endeavored to remember interests outside our own chapter.—(MRS.) LIDA EATON FITCH, *Regent*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Parliamentary action is controlled largely by time limitation. This time limitation is symbolized by sessions and meetings. It is, therefore, necessary for one to understand clearly what constitutes a session and a meeting that complications may be avoided.

A session is the time during which an assembly meets for the transaction of its business. It begins by the call to order and ends by an "adjournment without day." It may consist of one meeting or many meetings. In other words, any meeting which is not an adjournment of some other meeting begins a new session. A convention, for instance, is usually made up of many meetings, the assembly adjourns from day to day, and takes recesses during the day but these meetings are merely parts of the whole—and the whole is a session. In the case of an organization holding regular meetings—whether weekly, monthly or annually, each meeting constitutes a session, *provided* these meetings are closed by "adjournment without day" and not adjournment to a day. An organization may, if it choose, make a special rule by which all meetings of the assembly from annual meeting to annual meeting shall constitute a session, but in the absence of such a rule the common parliamentary law practice is as herein stated.

Meetings are of four kinds: Regular, adjourned regular, special, adjourned special. If the by-laws provide that the organization shall hold regular monthly meetings, the minutes

of the regular meeting, adjourned regular meetings, if any—special meetings and adjourned special meetings, if any, shall be read at the subsequent regular meeting for approval.

Unless restricted by a provision in the by-laws, any business may be transacted at a special meeting which would be proper at a regular meeting, *provided* the fact that this business to be transacted is stated in the call for the special meeting.

Illustrations of the effect of the time limitation on certain motions: A main motion if defeated at one session may be offered at a future session, but not at the same or an adjourned meeting of the same session.

A question laid upon the table may be taken from the table at the same or any adjourned meeting of the same session. But if the question is not taken from the table during this session it may be presented as a new motion at a future session, though not at any meeting of the session during which it was laid upon the table. As an organization has the power to regulate the length of its sessions so it has the power to regulate the time when a main motion having been defeated may be introduced to the assembly a second time.

May the by-laws of an organization be suspended?

No. Neither the constitution nor the by-laws may be suspended unless they contain a provision for their suspension.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, of the Board of Directors, American Flag Protective Society, earnestly appeals to all interested to write at once to members of congress urging the early passage of the bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution to prevent the desecration of the flag. He says:

"For many years a bill prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution has been regularly introduced in both branches of congress. Its provisions and phraseology have been made unobjectionable and the bill meets with the approval of our national legislators and patriotic and military organizations throughout the country."

It is the wish of all loyal Daughters that Mrs. Frances S. Kempster, chairman of the flag committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, may see her efforts crowned with success at the coming session of the congress of the United States.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy
Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself
Values the latest link in the fair chain
Of noble sequences."—*Goethe's Iphigenia*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

88. BURLINGAME.—Billings Burlingame was a son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Grinnell) Burlingame, of Cranston, R. I. They were married about 1780. Ruth Grinnell, b. about 1753, was daughter of Richard Grinnell. She married first, Walter Palmer; second, Jeremiah Burlingame. They moved to Cheshire, Mass.; afterward, to Peterburgh, New York, where her husband died 1811. I would like to learn the name of the mother of Ruth Grinnell. Billings Burlingame married 1806 Tabitha Bennett, b. 1783, daughter of Joseph and Amey (Remington) Bennett. Her ancestry is also desired.—M. E. G. W.

129. RANDALL-DAVISON-BROMLEY.—Mrs. V. C. Bromley is compiling a genealogy of the Bromley family and has found the following which may be of interest: "Keziah Davison, daughter of Jonathan and Keziah (Parke) Davison married David Randall Nov. 6, 1738, in Preston, Conn." She also inquires for the parents of Aaron Crary Brumley, b. about 1740 and in 1806 was post-rider between Norwich and Preston. He married Polly Herrick, March, 1759.

243. **EDSON.**—Will N. A. R. kindly state where in Rhode Island Nathan Edson, Jr., was born? His parents, Nathan and Mary (Sprague) Edson, were married in Bridgewater, Feb. 27th, 1738, and were there in 1747, but the records of births do not name any of their five children. Nathan Edson, brother of Mary (Edson) Snow, married Mary Hall in Bridgewater Jan. 12, 1836. He died Aug. 16, 1825, and she on Dec. 12, 1836, both at Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y. Mary Hall's mother's name was Ann Caster. A William Hall and Ann Chaster were married in Bridgewater, Aug. 26, 1743. Mary was born in 1744, but I have failed to learn if she was their daughter. Can any one give any facts regarding them or ancestors?—P. C.

269. **COSART-CUTLER-MOORE.**—David Moore and Bathia Cutler were married March 30, 1769, at Morristown, N. J. Phebe, their daughter, was born in Morristown, Aug. 10, 1772. Her parents dying, she lived with her relative, Judge Stephen Vail and was married at his home Mar. 29, 1791, to Anthony Cosart. They went from N. J. to Utica, N. Y. and removed to Geneseo about 1818. Bathia (Cutler) Moore was a sister of Abijah Cutler, a soldier in the Rev. War.—J. S. F.

349. **LANIER.**—A descendant writes: "Louisa Pearce Lanier was the daughter of Robert Lanier of N. Carolina, granddaughter of Robert Lanier, Sr., and g. granddaughter of William and Martha Lanier. Robert Lanier was appointed with three others to make a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. They made a verbal treaty and were much ridiculed, but it was the only treaty that was kept."—L. M. R.

Mrs. W. C. Stubbs of New Orleans in her valuable book, "Early Settlers of Alabama," gives many items regarding the Laniers of Vir., N. Car. and Ga. and mentions Robert Lanier of N. Car. who proved, May, 1706, eleven head rights to land in Chowan Co. (see N. C. records); he also was a witness in Chowan Co., 1711, and justice 1715 (N. C. Hist. Register, Vol. I). Also Robert Lanier, juror in Granville Co., N. Car., 1769, with James Yancey, Jesse Sanders, Solomon Olston, Sam'l Sneed and others.

350. **NORTH.**—I take the liberty of correcting some of the points in the Sept. Number, query 350. Caleb North came from Ireland to Phila. July 20, 1729. Roger, his eldest son, married Oct. 13, 1753, Ann Rambo, daughter of Peter Rambo. On page 432, 2nd Series, Vol. II, Penn. Archives, we find that Roger North was lieut. under Col. Edward Jones 1748. Roger North lived about twenty miles above Phila. on the Schuylkill River. He was the father of eight sons and five daughters. Six of the sons were in the Rev. War.—family tradition says that the eight took part. Joshua North b. Nov. 3, 1745 was son of Roger North.—C. B. M.

351. **STERNBERGER.**—The name of Nicklas Sternberger appears on Revolutionary records on file in Comptroller's Department, Albany, as follows: His signature with those of Lambert Sternberger, Jr., Abra-

ham Sternberger and others on an assignment of a land bounty right made by members of John Dietz's class, Col. Vroman's Albany Co. Reg., dated June 1, 1782. His name is also on a list of names of persons who suffered by the depredations of the enemy, and on account of the losses sustained at Schoharie Oct, 1780.—*From Comptroller, Albany.*

362. BINGHAM.—In answer to A. E. B. Oct. number, would say that Rial Bingham was born at Windham, Conn., June 20, 1755. He was the son of Benjamin Bingham, born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 1, 1730, who married Sarah Stewart of Norwich Oct. 15, 1754. Mention is made of this Lieut. Rial Bingham on page 93, "N. Y. in the Revolution;" also page 207, Supplement, "N. Y. in the Revolution."—H. M. L.

370. ALEXANDER.—On page 325, Hist. Coll. Joseph Habersham Chapter, is the following: "Oct. 26, 1767. On Thursday last Mr. Alex. Alexander was married to Miss Rachel Anderson." On page 588 (same book) S. Car. Gazette Marriages—"Feb. 7, 1774. Last Sunday, Captain Alex. Alexander to Miss Eliza Murray."—L. B. N.

383. DODGE.—In the "pay abstract of the Infantry, 1781, who marched south under the Marquis De la Fayette," the name of Seth Dodge appears. (Vol. VIII, Conn. Hist. Soc'y Coll.) Also in "Conn. Men in Rev." Seth Dodge is private from May 1, 1781, 3rd Conn. Reg., Capt. Walker's Co.

384. PARMALÉE.—John¹ Pamelin (Parmely-Parmelee) came to this country with Henry Whitfield and his company 1639, was one of the first settlers of Guilford and one of the twenty-five signers of the Plantation Covenant, June, 1639. Was made freeman 1649. He married 1st, Hannah ———; 2nd, Elizabeth Bradley (widow). He died in New Haven Nov. 8, 1659.

John² b. 1620 married 1st, Rebecca ———; 2nd, Anne Plaine (widow); 3rd, Hannah ———. He was made freeman Feb. 14, 1649, died Jan 1687/8.

Nathaniel³, son of John Jr. and Rebecca, b. 1645, married 1668 Sarah, daughter of Thomas French. He was killed in King Philip's War 1676.

Nathaniel⁴ b. Mar. 22, 1672, was deacon and lived at Killingworth. He married 1696 Esther Ward. He died Jan., 1717/18.

Hiel⁵ b. Jan., 1702, married Oct. 11, 1725 Eunice Gardner. He died Dec. 24, 1799.

Giles⁶ b. July 1, 1731. Giles Parmelee was volunteer from Guilford 1779—L. B. N.

385. HOLT.—Obadiah Holt was private in Capt. John Joslin's Co., Col. Job Cushing's Worcester Regiment. 1m. 7d. 1777.

Mass. record of Rev. soldiers.

A certified copy of his services can be obtained for a fee from Sec'y of the Commonwealth of Mass.

387. BLOOD.—Mr. John Balch Blood, Boston, is compiling a genealogy

of the Blood family and may have the ancestry of Betsey Blood.—G. M. P.

391. KNOX.—William Knox, my g. grandfather, was in the Rev. War. (See Penn. Archives.) He, in connection with a Mr. Seeley, was sent by Conn. to claim a portion of Penn. He was lieut. in a Penn. regiment and also acted as clerk. His wife was Margaret Colton. He was buried in the Knox Cemetery at Academy Corners, a mile from Knoxville. The youngest son, James, was the first white child born in Tioga Co., Penn., and the land granted to William Knox is still held by his descendants.—J. K. H.

QUERIES.

404. ECKLES.—Jesse Eckles was a native of Mispillion Hundred, Delaware, owning land near Milford 1816. He moved to O. 1812. He was twice married, my grandfather being the only child of the first marriage which took place about 1807. Can any one tell the name of the first wife? The name of the second wife was Morris. I am desirous of learning of any Rev. service or anything of the ancestry of Jesse Eckles. Also the ancestry of Jonathan Holdger.—I. L. E.

405. (1) JACKSON.—Wanted to learn the dates of birth and death, and the residence of William Jackson, ensign in Capt. Cornelius Hogeboom's co., Albany Co. militia commanded by Col. Peter Van Ness, Feb. 6, 1779. Also the maiden name of his wife Nancy ———.

(2) CROFOOT.—Who were the parents of Elisha Crofoot b. in Berlin, Conn., 1753, d. in Turin, N. Y. March 1813. His wife's name was Rachel. Did Elisha's father serve in Revolution?

(3) TREADWAY.—The parentage of Harriet Treadway of Middletown, Conn., who married Anson Crofoot before 1810, is desired.—L. S.

406. INGELL.—The ancestry is desired of Zadoc Ingell b. 1760, and of his half sister b. about 1765. She married Aaron Whittenmore of Spencer, Mass., April, 1790. Zadoc Ingell enlisted in Revolutionary War from Taunton, Mass. He married Christiana Bell.—W. H. G.

407. LOW.—William Low served in 1st troop, Lee's Legion during the Revolution. He lived probably in Chatham Co., Vir., as his son William Low moved from there to Ky. The name of his wife is desired; also dates of his birth and death.—L. B. M.

408. (1) BOND.—What was the maiden name of Abigail, the widow of John Bond (or Bound). She married second Rev. Ebenezer Moulton of Brimfield, Mass. She died Nov. 11, 1735. Date of marriage desired.

(2) SHERMAN.—Jonathan Sherman b. March 7, 1677, settled in Exeter, R. I.; married Mary ——— maiden name? They had children Jonathan b. May 18, 1705, Hannah, Mary (married ——— Allen), Sarah (married ——— Sheldon), Amey, Benjamin, Ezekial b. 1721. Can any one give the date of Amey's birth? Did she marry Benjamin Lillibridge, and when?

(3) EASTON—MOORE.—Who were the parents of Mercy Easton of R. I., who married Robert Moore? They lived in Richmond, R. I., 1666.—F. M. S.

409. (1) WEBER.—Jacob Weber (or Weaver) was one of the colony in New York 1708 under the leadership of the Rev. Kocherthal. He settled in Quaissae (now Newburgh). In 1724 he moved to Penn. Can any one tell of his descendants?

(2) WEAVER.—The name of Capt. Henry Weaver appears in Col. Peter Grubb's battalion Penn. line. He was one of the committee of safety and in 1775 lived in Caenarvon Tp., Lancaster Co., Penn. Was he descended from Jacob and Anne Weaver who came to Lancaster Co., 1724? Whom did he marry, and the names of his children.—H. M. W.

(3) BURGER.—Wanted Revolutionary record of John Burger who was in the battle of L. I. Also where he lived, whom he married and his descendants.—H. M. W.

410. (1) HALL-EDSON.—Ancestry of Mary Hall b. 1740; married 1762 Nathan Edson b. 1739?

(2) LYONS-TRACY.—Ancestry of Anne Lyons b. 1733; married in Holland, Mass. Capt. Nehemiah Tracy. Her father's name is said to have been Ethelbert Lyons, who was in Capt. Tracy's regiment in Rev. War.

(3) ANDRUSS-BISHOP.—Ancestry of Hannah Andruss b. Oct. 17, 1743; married Ebenezer Bishop of Woodbridge, Conn. A deed recorded in New Haven, Conn. Hannah Bishop owned land at Mt. Carmel (Hamden) that came to them from Abel Andruss of Cheshire.

(4) SPERRY.—Wanted proof of Rev. service of Capt. Elijah Sperry, Woodbridge, Conn.

(5) FORD.—Dates of birth, marriage, death of Joseph and Elizabeth Ford of Windham, Conn. A daughter married in 1736.

(6) SEELEY.—Parentage of Abner Seeley b. Aug. 14, 1770, married 1790 Eunice Smith, is desired. They were probably from N. York.—N. A. R.

411. (1) GEAR-CLOUGH.—Samuel Gear and Esther Clough were married in Middletown, Conn. July 15, 1753. Wanted names of children and parentage of Samuel Gear.

(2) WARD-HARRISON.—Wanted maiden name of wife of John Ward of Newark, N. J. A son Nathaniel died 1732; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Harrison.—G. G. S.

The ritual for the Daughters of the American Revolution prepared by Emma Wait Avery, Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, and endorsed by the Vermont Daughters, is rapidly winning its way. It is being used by many chapters in many states. Nothing but words of praise is being heard. The ritual is dignified and lofty in design and arrangement.

THE OPEN LETTER.

FRANKLIN, PA., Oct. 22, 1903.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine: Is it in order to discuss proposed amendments to our constitution in The Open Letter Department of the magazine?

The first proposed amendment provides that the military branch of the United States government shall be officially represented on our board of management by the wife or daughter of an officer of the army or navy.

Why is this department so honored? If the army and navy are to be represented on the national Board then surely we should have a vice-presidency set apart for a senator's wife, a representative's daughter, or a justice's niece.

We all glory in Washington, the general, but do we not revere Washington, the statesman, just as highly? Did not Jefferson and Hamilton and Adams and Franklin do as much to promote American independence as Greene or Gates or Sullivan, Marion, Wayne or Paul Jones? We do not all look at issues and men from the same standpoint.

MARY KATE HANCOCK.

HAMILTON, OHIO, Dec. 12th, 1903.

Editor of American Monthly Magazine: As regent of the John Riley Chapter I desire to ask a question propounded to me time and again—What constitutes a soldier of the Revolution? Is it only those who served from Bunker Hill to Yorktown from time to time, or does it include all those who risked their lives in the army until 1796 against British muskets and fell by British bullets in the hands of the Indians and British allies. Gen. Wayne in his report to the secretary of war after his victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 said that every musket found upon the field of battle had the British stamp.

I contend that the War of the Revolution did not end until 1796 and that all those that gave up their lives in defense of their country or were active participants in these struggles against the Indians aided and abetted by the Canadian British with British muskets, British powder and British bullets—I claim that these heroic men should be classed among the soldiers of the Revolution. I claim that the Revolutionary War was not over as long as a British musket was fired at an American soldier, which was done without ceasing until 1796 when the white winged messenger of peace proclaimed eternal tranquility

by the treaty of Greville. Our fathers who stood the privations of war and those who fell in defense of their country under Hamar, St. Clair and Wayne should have a place of honor somewhere. Is it among us?

MRS. W. C. MILLER.

CORRECTION.

A mistake is to be found, page 1190, June number, which should be corrected even at this late day. The announcement from Washington state should read:

I wish it recorded that Mrs. C. W. Griggs, of Tacoma, was elected as honorary state regent of Washington. Mrs. Parker, of Tacoma, is state regent, and Mrs. Thomas Tannatt, of Spokane, as state vice-regent. Signed ELLEN D. BACON, *Washington State Regent*.

THE TALE OF THE SPINNING WHEEL by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, University Press, Cambridge.

Mrs. Büell, the regent of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut, has written an entertaining and interesting book. In the sixty-one pages of this daintily bound work we have a revision and enlargement of a paper read by Mrs. Buel before various historical societies. We learn the part which the spinning wheel has played in the world's history from the early times when women used the trunks of trees for distaffs to the days of the Revolution. We are shown the methods of spinning and the work and patience that it involved. The style is simple and clear and the whole book shows careful study. The work is to be recommended to all who love to read of woman's deeds in Revolutionary times. The Daughters of the American Revolution are proud that they have for their insignia "the symbol of their grandmother's toil and self-sacrifice and patriotism; for in that little emblem are embodied all the blood and tears, the sorrow, the rejoicing, and the patient, steadfast labor of the women of the American Revolution."—L. C. A.

DOCTORS AND WHAT THEY DID IN '76, by George L. Beardsley, A. M., M. D., Derby, Connecticut.

This is a reprint from the Yale Medical Journal. It is so much to the point from the Daughters' view that we would suggest that he could make a valuable book by collecting data relating to the many physicians of the Revolution that he perforce has been obliged to omit from this article.

The American Flag Protective Society at a meeting of directors, November, 1903, New York, determined to coöperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution in their efforts to prevent the desecration of the American flag.

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OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

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Through the generosity of Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society Children of the American Revolution is able to offer a beautiful silver loving cup to the child who secures the largest amount of money for the Memorial Continental Hall fund between this date and April 19, 1904. All contributions to be sent to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., National Treasurer Society of the Children of the American Revolution. The cup will be awarded during the annual convention of the Society which will be held the third week in April, 1904.

PATRIOTISM.

George Richard Gould, (Ebenezer Snodgrass), Lafayette Society,
Cooperstown, N. Y.

Honorable mention in prize essay contest.

We are living in an age of national security and exhilaration. We see each day the formation of new corporations, proclaiming the power of American operators; every day the inventor steps in with some new invention, contributing towards the wealth and greatness of our country; then we have the scientists, demonstrating day by day that there is a practical use for everything under the sun; we look with pride upon our formidable army and navy; we note the primary and academic schools, colleges and charitable institutions that are scattered over the land and perhaps we carelessly say, what is the need of patriotism in our present national life.

It is now however that the patriotic citizen can accomplish the most good for his country, for a nation like the sturdy tree of the forest can stand the winds and the storms of foreign adversity as long as the inner fiber remains firm and unyielding; but when it becomes rotten and decayed by the greed and immorality of its citizens the nation like the tree will fall when apparent outside calm prevails.

My idea is, that patriotism is an inherent passion of the human mind. It is founded upon the spirit that prompts the savage to protect his

home and the ashes of his forefathers and as the savage advances in civilization his idea of home becomes broader and is finally bounded by the limits of his national territory.

History furnishes us with many personal examples of patriotism. There is the life of Pericles which became the guiding star of Athen's greatness, there is Hannibal with Carthage torn by conflicting parties leading his trained legionaries to the walls of Rome and making the enemies of his country tremble, for years, by his offensive patriotism, there is Caesar who subdued the German and Gallic tribes and made the Alps a useless barrier to Rome, there is Harold pierced by Norman arrows at Hastings, but these champions of old become more obscure as we think of the patriot of patriots, George Washington, the founder and father of the American republic.

In following the life of Washington, I believe we will find all the requisites of the patriot and what patriotism really is, for he was not merely the soldier who could win battles with untrained militia, he was a statesman, he was the power that held our country together in the dark days of 1778, his was the personality that could induce the discouraged soldier to starve and freeze cheerfully at Valley Forge. Then we have the life of Washington as president of the republic, guiding its citizens in the arts of peace, breaking up sectional jealousies and assuring the commercial and industrial greatness of the country by the power of his influence, nor did his devotion cease as he stepped from the arena of public life for he left in his farewell address a guide to national patriotism and greatness.

We can look upon the silent ages of the past and see how nations have crumbled into nothingness. We can see the Persian become the prey of the rugged Macedonian; we can see the versatile Greek accept the humiliation of Macedonian and Roman authority; we can see the trained legions of Rome cut to pieces by the impetuous Goth; we can see the empire which the explorers and colonists of Spain had created cut to pieces by their descendants; but why did they fall? Was it because of the superior strength of their opponents? no! It was because the patriots who gathered around the standards of Cyrus, Pericles, Cincinnatus and Cortez had been replaced by mercenaries and pauper citizens and their leaders had become demagogues and plunderers whose patriotism was personal ambition and who made it the policy of the government not to live by the industrial productiveness of its citizens, but by the extortion and misgovernment of its colonists.

True patriotism is not wholly embodied in the idea of one's willingness to fight or die for his country. The farmer toiling, day by day, rearing his family under conditions of industry and purity is as surely a patriot as the battered veteran of many wars. The politician who dares to contend with the corrupt methods of modern elections and who flays the exponents of bribery and blackmail is worthy of the support of all good citizens, for he stands for justice and the people's rights.

Then we have the inventors, the scientists and the commercial giants of the present who extend the limits of our country's influence by their constructive genius; theirs is the practical patriotism which ignores the idea of war and labors for the equality and happiness of all men.

Let us think for a moment of the problems of the present. We see all around us the formation of massive combinations for transportation, manufacturing and commercialism. We read the ideas of the alarmists and office seeking politicians, that these combinations have become monopolies. On the other hand there are the labor unions contending for new concessions for the laborer. Then there are the political parties holding forth their platforms for local or national approval, and back of all these are the laws and customs of a government by the people and for the people which awaken in the expatriated immigrants of all nations a feeling of love for the country of their adoption.

The portals of the future are opening before us; the future with its possibilities of matchless perfection in political and sociological circles; the future which will become the age of the inventor and philanthropists has yet a place for the patriot. It will not furnish employment to the heroic soldier, for I believe his work will be confined to the arts of peace. We will find the labor of the patriot directed towards the perfection of our school system, in behalf of cleaner politics, for the civilizing of the inhabitants of our eastern possessions, in building railroads in undeveloped regions of our country and in promoting the wealth and happiness of his fellow citizen.

To Washington and the patriots of the Revolution we owe our freedom. As these devoted men fought in the fields of Bunker Hill, Brandywine and Yorktown, they little thought that they were fighting battles for the oppressed of all nations; that their country would become the leader in civilization and progress; but we must not forget in our commendation of these the men who were the legislators and financiers in this great contest for to them we owe the ultimate success. Then we must not forget the soldiers and statesmen of the rebellion for these men were working towards an object wholly unselfish, not for their own liberty, but for the liberty of a downtrodden race; they were contending for the suppression of an evil which might have resulted in the horrors of a race war.

To us remains the inheritance of these patriots. The broad land stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific teaming with a population of strenuous men, with its natural wealth and fertility. Then there are the traditions of the past, traditions which make it an honor to be called an American, then there are the constitution and the laws guarding the rights of the people, and then there are our colonies which war has left upon our hands. Are we going to waste this inheritance by corruption and inactivity? Shall we allow the labors of Washington and our forefathers to result fruitlessly, or shall we work with increased devotion to make our country, a land of greater liberty and eternal peace?

IN MEMORIAM

The Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, has lost four members by death within six months:

MRS. ELIZABETH J. (LINTON) FISHER, widow of Capt. Alexander P. Fisher, died May 26, 1903, at Cottage City, Massachusetts. Buried at Edgartown.

MRS. MARY ANN PEASE (BUTLER) JENKS, widow of Capt. John L. Jenks, died July 2, 1903.

MRS. HARRIET RIPLEY (FISHER) SHEPARD, widow of Calvin Shepard, a charter member of the chapter, died July 17, 1903.

MRS. MIRIAM EASTERBROOK (VINCENT) DAVIS, wife of Benjamin C. Davis, died October 7, 1903, at Cottage City, Massachusetts. Buried at Edgartown.

MRS. EMMA SCHOFIELD WISE, charter member, Elder Brewster Chapter, Freeport, Illinois, died November 23, 1903. Beloved and faithful.

MRS. LYDIA BULLARD CLAYES, Portland, Maine, "Real Daughter," Letitia Green Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois, died recently. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of love and regret.

MRS. MARY P. ARNETT CHAMBERLIN, Sa-go-ye-watha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died at her home, Belmont, New York, September 30th, 1903.

MRS. ELIZABETH STANLEY LUSSEN, registrar, Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose, California, died August 2, 1903. She was a descendant of Lord Baltimore, through his son, Leonard Calvert. She was a zealous and honored member.

MISS JANE ALEXANDER, an honored and beloved member of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, died at her home in Danville, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1903. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and esteem which were extended to members of her family.

MISS ELIZABETH CRUTCHER WALKER, Harford, Kentucky, charter member of the General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro, Kentucky, died November 27, 1903, in Nashville, Tennessee.

MRS. FRANCES RICE MAGINNESS, vice-regent Plankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, died August 20, 1903. Active in all good works, she was universally admired and loved.

MRS. LOUISA BARNARD THOMPSON, Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest on the morning of November 21st, 1903. She was a faithful member.

BOOK NOTES.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON AND HER TIMES, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, *Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution*. Macmillan Co., New York.

We welcome every thing which comes from the pen of Mrs. Pryor, who is always delightful and accurate. Some time ago we made note of the forthcoming of this volume. It will please both the lover of history and of the novel. We are surprised to learn that the little which we thought we knew concerning Mary Ball is incorrect. We must readjust our misty notions to fit the facts. She did not meet Augustine Washington abroad, she was not the "rose of Epping Forest." While unreliable tradition is thus ruthlessly disposed of, we rise from the reading of this book with a stronger reverence for the mother of Washington. We have learned whence came those traits of her illustrious son which raised him to the heights sublime and made him "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Mrs. Pryor says of Mrs. Washington: "In an age of abundant leisure she was industrious; in an age of dissipation of time and money she was self-denying, diligent and frugal; in an age when speech was free and profanity genteel she preserved her temperate speech, unpolluted by the faintest taint of coarseness or irreverence. When the church no longer concerned itself with the care of men's souls, she kept her own serene in the simple faith that prayer would prevail in the end, conforming to every outward religious duty as conscientiously as if the priests and bishops showed, as well as taught, the way."

Mrs. Pryor gives many delightful pictures of the social and religious life of those days. She shows that it was the life of the family and not of the world that predominated. Perhaps here we may find the keynote of the intense love of state that remained with Virginia's sons and daughters even down to 1861. The pictures of the clergy of the Old Dominion, while picturesque, do not present those gentlemen of the cloth in an alluring light.

The book closes with an account of the monument erected to the memory of the mother of Washington by the women of the nation.

The beauty and attractiveness of the book is increased by the illustrations, which are particularly fine.

Mrs. Pryor has had unusual sources of information opened to her and she has spared no pains to arrive at the facts. One who wishes an accurate, reliable and fascinating life of the mother of Washington (and who does not?) will hasten to purchase and read.—C. T. A.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WALKER OF WIGTON, SCOTLAND, 1600-1902. By Emma Siggins White, of Kansas City, Missouri.

To a Missouri Daughter of the American Revolution belongs the honor of compiling a book of genealogy unsurpassed in its scope, accuracy, biographical and historical interest, and perfection of detail.

The Rev. John Holding of England, one of the most distinguished genealogists, pronounces it "admirable," and warmly congratulates the author. Mr. Connelly, of Washington, District of Columbia, the well-known writer of numerous historical works, says: "It will take rank as one of the greatest works of genealogy."

The descendants of John Walker, who emigrated from Scotland to Rockbridge county, Virginia, are scattered widely through the south and west, many of them having contributed, most honorably, to the making of our country's history. Among the well-known names of families, lineal and collateral, are Walker, Bates, Coalter, Booth, McPheeters, Stuart, Logan, Irvine, Abernathy, Boone, Polk, Houston and others.

Mrs. White has traced the origin of over twenty families, allied with the Walkers, giving all obtainable data, verifying her statements, and excluding absolutely all traditional matter.

It is the only genealogical history of a strictly *Scotch-Irish* family ever published, as well as the largest history of a Virginia family, not excepting Hayden's most admirable work, which is a compilation of the genealogy of several distinct Virginia families.

It is the result of ten years research; much has been gleaned from old letters, family Bibles and cemeteries, added to the rare privilege of access to one of the finest private genealogical libraries in the country, collected by her husband.

This Scotch-Irish family has produced more ministers of the gospel than any other family in America, an inheritance from their old-world progenitors, Samuel Rutherford and Richard and Joseph Allein, non-conformist leaders.

Dean Stanley calls Samuel Rutherford "The True Saint of the Scottish Covenant."

The inherited traits of courage and adherence to principle is shown no less in the military record of the family; in all our wars they have won renown. The pioneer days and Indian warfare is as thrilling as a romance tho' "An over true tale." Scattered through the pages are portraits of heroes in blue and heroes in grey, valiant defenders of principle both.

A tragic incident of our civil war, which has been much discussed and with widely ranging versions, is given here truthfully, in detail, and with thrilling interest—the duel between the Confederate generals Lucius Marshall Walker and John S. Marmaduke.

The book is well illustrated with family coat-of-arms, historic spots, family relics and portraits. It has a complete index, containing the name of every person appearing in the book.

ALICE B. EWING WALKER,
Vice-President General N. S. D. A. R.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION, by *Henry Cabot Lodge*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is a one-volume edition of a previous work, which contains all the features of the original at such a moderate price that it ought to sell well. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. It is primarily the military history of the war which made us a nation. Washington is the central figure around which every great event connected with that period revolves. In this iconoclastic age, critics have delighted to minimize the transcendent genius of Washington. Mr. Lodge has put him where he will always be found "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The book closes with explanations of the meaning of the Revolution, which we are just beginning to understand, the growth of democracy, the freedom of Cuba and the idea of territorial expansion. It is not only an interesting but an inspiring book.—C. T. A.

THE DUTCH FOUNDING OF NEW YORK, by *Thomas A. Janvier*. New York, Harper and Brothers.

The need of a history of New Netherland which should be both serious and exact has long been felt. It would appear that that need has now been supplied. The book tells of the doings of the West India Company, of the feeble trading post, of the woes of the infant colony, with glimpses of the politics and home life which are entertaining and instructive. The account of the first ship built on Manhattan Island is peculiarly interesting. The name, the *Onrust*, is as typical of New York as it was of New Netherland. We hope that the monument to the great city's commerce, with the *Onrust* as the central object, as suggested by Mr. Janvier, will be carried out. Meantime, all the Daughters should read the book which gives the history of the founding of one of the great cities of the world.—C. T. A.

HOW GEORGE ROGERS CLARK WON THE NORTHWEST, by *Reuben Gold Thwaites*. A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago.

This book consists of a wonderfully attractive collection of historical essays, some of the subjects of which are as follows: The division of the Northwest into states: the story of the Mackinac: a day on Brad-dock's road: the Draper manuscripts. We are at last waking up to

the fact that all the early history of the United States is not included between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies. We welcome the books of Mr. Thwaites and his compeers who are showing that the great Northwest held an important place in the making of the nation.—C. T. A.

ON THE STORIED OHIO, by *Reuben Gold Thwaites*. A. G. McClurg and Company, Chicago.

This work is descriptive as well as historical. A trip was taken by Mr. Thwaites some years ago down the "storied Ohio" for the purpose of gathering local information on western subjects. The Ohio was the great highway connecting the Northern and Southern Indians and later the easy route for the pioneers. The Cuyahoga Portage on the Western Reserve, but a few miles long, is mentioned in many of our early treaties. It was the short road between the stream that emptied into Lake Erie and one that flowed into the Ohio. Over this the Indian carried his light canoe. He was followed by French missionary and trader and later the English settler trod the well-worn path and floated down the "storied Ohio." Mr. Thwaites' voyage began at Redstone and ended at Cairo. He describes the trip with fervor and enthusiasm and adds the needed historical touches. We should all read these books and learn that the Northwest has a history back of 1803.—C. T. A.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

PLANKESHAW CHAPTER, New Albany, Indiana, Miss Mary E. Cardwell, regent. The chapter flower is the columbine. The program contains much local history.

RANIER CHAPTER, Seattle, Washington, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, regent. Chapter color yellow. A quiz on colonial and Revolutionary events is one of the topics for the year.

SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA CHAPTER, Seneca Falls, New York, Miss Janet McK. Cowing, regent: "He keeps them awake."

MOLINE CHAPTER, Moline, Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth, regent.

WATAUGA CHAPTER, Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. Thomas Day, regent. The subject of the year is the "Southern Colonies in North America from the founding of Jamestown to the Surrender of Cornwallis."

"Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky:
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J., 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.	

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,** 1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio, Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington, 132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado, 132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa, Waterloo, Iowa.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEV, Vermont, Brattleboro, Vermont.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.
MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana, Butte, Montana.
MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn., 449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa., 400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TRUNIS S. HAMLIN,
 1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
 and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- Alabama,** Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Arizona, Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
Arkansas, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
California, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
Colorado, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Connecticut, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
Delaware, Mrs. WILLIAM S. AMENT, 1445 Washington Avenue, Denver V. S. R.
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Georgia, Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, V. R.
Idaho, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington.
Mrs. FRANCES E. B. TAYLOR, 923 May Street, Jacksonville.
Mrs. DENNIS RAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
- Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
Miss MAY LATHAM, Lincoln.
- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
- Indian Territory, . Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette. V. S. R.
- Iowa, Mrs. JOSEPH STORY CHILD, Purcell.
Mrs. W. F. PECK, 723 Brady Street, Davenport.
Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg, Des Moines. V. S. R.
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- Kentucky, Mrs. RICHARD H. CUNNINGHAM, 102 Adams Street, Henderson.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederica Street, Owensboro. V. S. R.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TREBAULT, 623 N. Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
- Maine, Mrs. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry street, Portland, Me.
Mrs. NORA GRANT RICE, Gardiner. V. S. R.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore. V. S. R.
- Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street Detroit.
Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids. V. S. R.
- Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
- Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis. V. S. R.
- Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
- Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLER, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln. V. S. R.
- New Hampshire, . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
- New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAVLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. V. S. R.
- North Carolina . . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
- North Dakota . . . Mrs. EDWEN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- Ohio, Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

Oklahoma Terr'y,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, .	Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster. Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 3-3 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte. V. S. R.
Rhode Island, .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls. V. S. R.
South Carolina, .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia. Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
South Dakota, .	Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
Tennessee, . . .	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga. Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
Utah,	Mrs. GEORGE V. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans. Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington, . .	Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma. Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
West Virginia, .	MISS VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgessville. Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
Wisconsin, . . .	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, November 3, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, November 3rd at the Rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at ten o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board united in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. D. D. Colton, of California; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York; Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Colorado; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Maryland; Mrs. Tunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Gris-

wold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Miss Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Main of the District of Columbia; Vice-State Regents: Miss Herbert, New Jersey, Mrs. Eagan, Florida, and Mrs. Terry, of New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

A long discussion ensued bearing upon the correction of the minutes.

Mrs. Weed moved that the request of the Declaration of Independence Chapter of Philadelphia and the petition also, as well as the letters read by the State Regent of Pennsylvania at the October Board meeting be spread upon the published minutes.

Upon request for a ruling from the Chair, the President General said: "Inasmuch as there seems to be some unrest in this Board in regard to the correspondence from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, and from the State Regent and various members of our organization in Pennsylvania, the Chair rules, in order that nothing may be kept in the dark, that this correspondence be printed in the Magazine and sent out. The Chair wishes no restriction upon this, but that the matter may be understood, as presented before this Board."

It was moved and carried that the minutes be accepted.

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the special committees appointed by the President General at the October meeting were promptly notified, viz: "Committee on Resolutions of sympathy for the family of Mrs. Robert Stockton Hatcher, deceased; Committee on Financial Eligibility to Representation in the Thirteenth Continental Congress; Committee to interview Mr. Van Roden in regard to the Insignia, and a Committee to inquire into the cost of preparing permits for the Recognition Pin. The additional appointments made by the President General to the sub-committees of Memorial Continental Hall were also notified, and the Chairmen of these respective committees acquainted with the answers received.

Mrs. J. P. Dolliver was duly notified of her nomination to fill the prospective vacancy in the office of Historian General, caused by the resignation of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, and I have to report that Mrs. Dolliver accepts the nomination.

Notices have been sent to the newly appointed Credential Committee for the Continental Congress of 1904. Acceptances have been received from Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Holcombe.

Acknowledgments have been sent of the invitations to the State Conferences, as well as a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of South Carolina, for her gift of the Washington coat-of-arms book plate to the National Board.

Number of letters and postals written, 146.

Letters of regrets for this meeting of the Board have been received from: Mrs. Henry, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey; Miss Lovell, of Mississippi; Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Vice-President General of Georgia, who also requested me to thank the President General and the ladies of the Board for their letter of sympathy and Mrs. Melon, of Pennsylvania.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,
EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of October I have to report the following: Letters received, 86; letters written, 35; postal cards sent, 80; Application Blanks issued, 3,076; Copies of the Constitution, 635; Circulars "How to become a Member," 159; Miniature Application Blanks, 316; Circulars for same, 316; Officers' Lists, 255; Transfer cards, 148; Copies of the proposed Amendments, 235.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 399; applications verified awaiting dues, 102; applications examined but incomplete, 150; applications received since October 25th, 70; "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 2. Badge permits issued, 156; bar permits issued, 23; Recognition Pin permits, 85.

Resignations from the Society, 10; deaths, 16.

(Signed) Respectively submitted,
RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the Board, the ballot had been cast for the list of applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

Mrs. Colton was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION:
Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:

It is with deep regret that I announce to the National Board of Management the sad death of the State Regent of Wyoming, Mrs. Harriet A. H. Richards, our beloved associate and co-worker. A suitable memorial will doubtless be authorized by the Board.

The resignation of the State Vice-Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Monterey Watson Iglehart, is presented for acceptance, and the expiration by limitation of the following regency: Mrs. Jean Morrison Rapp, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent's appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Caroline F. Haywood Harris, Valdosta, Georgia; Mrs. Faustenah Leighton Pettigrew, Kittery, Maine; Mrs. Mary Eliza Rumney, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. Viola Davis Vincent, Fulton, New York; Mrs. Mary Eliza Clark Zimmerman, Wooster, Ohio; and Mrs. Martha Avery Phifer, Morgantown, North Carolina; also the reappointment of Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas.

Last February there was a Chapter Regent's appointment confirmed at Media, Pennsylvania; since then the Chapter has organized, its name being "Flag House," and as the Chapter always meets in the Flag House in Philadelphia, they wish to change the location of the Chapter from Media to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their charter has been so engrossed.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 15; charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 4, viz: "Lucretia Leffingwell," Knoxville, Illinois; "Wauseon," Wauseon, Ohio; "Flag House," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and "Rebecca Crockett," Gainesville, Texas. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters received, 145; letters written, 203.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been: six hundred and seventy-three new members cards; one hundred and one resignations; one hundred and twenty-five deaths; three hundred and sixty-four dropped for non-payment of dues; seventy corrections; fifty-five additional ancestor cards. The present membership is thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Through the State Regent of Texas I wish to present the appointment of Mrs. Louella Styles Vincent for confirmation as Chapter Regent at Stephenville, Texas.

Report accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Weed offered the following: "The Board has heard with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent of Wyoming. She died on October 28th at her winter residence on Adams Mill Road in this city, after a long and painful illness.

"She will be remembered by all 'Daughters' who have attended the past two Congresses as the faithful, gracious and efficient Chairman of the House Committee. To all of us who have served with her through the past two years, her gentle personality, her quiet, conscientious, untiring work for the Society, and her faithful performance of every duty, great or small, entrusted to her, will be always a sacred memory.

"She was with us at our last Board meeting. This was the last time she ever left her home. She had long suffered from this painful illness; but she ever bore it with fortitude, courage, patience and hope.

"I now move that the President General be empowered to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions expressing the great loss the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has sustained in the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, State Regent of Wyoming." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and unanimously carried.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

September 27-October 31, 1903.

On hand September 27, 1903,\$14,433 31

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$1,594, less \$21 returned,	\$1,573 00
Initiation fees, \$478, less \$3 returned,	475 00
Certificates,	1 00 2,049 00

Total,\$16,482 31

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

Postage,	\$10 00
Clerical service,	50 00
	60 00

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	\$1 25
Making 1 record book,	4 50

Engrossing 15 regents' commissions,	1 50	
Engrossing 4 charters,	2 00	
Telegrams, office supplies and car fare for messenger,	1 00	
Clerical service,	110 00	
	<hr/>	120 25

Office Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$2 45	
Office supplies and car fare,	4 50	
Stenographer, 1 month, 5 days,	116 67	
Extra clerical service,	6 50	
	<hr/>	130 12

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

Office supplies,	\$3 45	
Clerical service,	10 00	
	<hr/>	13 45

Office Registrar General.

Postage,	\$1 01	
500 printed postals,	6 50	
Binding 1 volume additional application blanks,	3 00	
Making 1 register,	10 50	
Office supplies and 1 card platen,	6 97	
Clerical service,	120 00	
Extra clerical service,	42 00	
	<hr/>	189 98

Office Treasurer General.

Office supplies and car fare,	\$6 65	
Clerical service,	200 00	
	<hr/>	206 65

Office Librarian General.

Rev. documents and clippings,	\$1 50	
Vol. XI Mass. Archives,	3 25	
1 tin tray,	1 00	
Clerical service,	54 00	
	<hr/>	59 75

Office Historian General—Lineage Book.

Clerical service,	\$130 00	\$130 00
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Magazine.

Postage,	\$5 00	
1,000 printed postals,	12 50	
Making 4 halftone plates and 1 pen drawing,	11 96	
Publishing and mailing October number,	192 35	
Quarterly allowance for Genealogical Department,	25 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
	<hr/>	405 14

Postage.

Application blanks and constitutions,	\$10 00	
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80	
	<hr/>	182 80

Certificates.

Postage,	\$30 00	
Engrossing 539 certificates,	53 90	
	<hr/>	83 90

Thirteenth Continental Congress.

1,000 envelopes,	\$2 10	\$2 10
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Continental Hall Committee.

Ways and Means Committee, postage,	\$2 20	
Ways and Means Committee, 500 printed circular letters,	3 50	\$5 70
		5 70

General Office.

Office supplies, car fare and taking down awnings,	\$16 80	
Cleaning and storing rugs and carpets,	10 75	
Messenger service,	17 50	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	130 05
Rent of telephone,	\$6 10	6 10
Rent of room for President General from Jan. 1, '03, to Oct. 31, '03,	225 00	225 00
Rent of office,	181 50	181 50

State Regents' Postage.

Iowa,	\$8 00	
Massachusetts,	5 00	
New York,	5 00	
		<hr/> 18 00
Total,		\$2,150 49

Balance, October 31, 1903—

In National Metropolitan Bank,	1,561 61	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,770 21	
		<hr/> 14,331 82

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance, as previously reported,	\$50 50	50 50
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PERMANENT FUND.

On hand September 27, 1903,	\$34,433 52	
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RECEIPTS.

Re-issue of charter of Fort Massachusetts Chapter,	\$2 00	2 00
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Life Members.

Mrs. Sarah Sprague Deane of <i>Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Delia L. Porter, of <i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	12 50	
Miss Florence E. Potter, of <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50	
		<hr/> 37 50
Interest on U. S. bonds,	\$330 00	330 00
Commissions on Recognition Pins,	5 20	5 20

Contributions.

<i>Santa Ysabel Chapter</i> , California,	\$10 00	
<i>Ruth Wyllys Chapter</i> , through Mrs. Mary H. Smith, Connecticut, "\$2.00 per capita as recommended by National Board,"	500 00	
Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, additional proceeds of T. E. Waggaman's Art Exhibit, District of Columbia,	1 50	
Miss Jessie A. Sunderland, District of Columbia,	5 00	
<i>Piedmont Continental Chapter</i> , Georgia,	8 10	
<i>Savannah Chapter</i> , Georgia,	25 00	

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of <i>Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	100 00	
<i>Samuel Davies Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	20 00	
<i>Anne Adams Tufts Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	
<i>Col. Henshaw Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00	
<i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00	
<i>Jamestown Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00	
<i>Ethan Allen Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10 00	
		784 60
Total,	\$35,592 82	

EXPENDITURES.

Livermore & Siegel, architects,	\$500 00	
Lord & Hewlett, architects,	500 00	
		1,000 00
Balance, October 31, 1903—		
In American Security and Trust Co.,	\$34,592 82	
U. S. registered bonds counting bonds at face value,	55,000 00	
Respectfully submitted,		

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "Whereas, in reply to a question of inquiry by the Board, addressed to Mrs. Strother, of Virginia, as to what use she was to make of a list of Daughters' names of Virginia, and the reply being that it was to interest all Daughters of Virginia in the construction of a State building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Resolved, that such a list be sent Mrs. Strother."

Seconded by Mrs. Rosa. Motion carried.

The President General approved of this project.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that the 17th volume of the Lineage Book is practically completed and the manuscript finished. I fully expected to report the volume ready for the printing, but unfortunately a little difficulty with my eyes has not permitted the final reading, verification and revision of the manuscript to be made. My work during the month has been limited to investigation and decision of the cases considered to present special difficulties. I regret to say about ten members of the Society whose lineages ought to appear in this volume will probably have their numbers left blank, as it has been impossible as yet to find proof of their claims. Each of these members has been written to at least twice, and if she did not answer, her Chapter Regent was asked to aid, in communicating with her.

I desire instruction from the Board as to whether I am to complete the preparation of the volume in question. This would be in accordance with the established precedents, and would save my successor considerable labor, though I should naturally be pleased to be released from further responsibility.

Printing: The printing of the Lineage Book has not been open to competition for many years (if at all), and is now done under a verbal agreement only. I have prepared specifications for the Printing Committee to use in getting bids, and suggest that they be authorized to open bids and accept the lowest bidder.

18th Volume. In this volume five hundred and twenty-nine lineages are type-written, and the biographies of ancestors of two hundred and twenty-five members (No. 17001 to 17225) are completed. In other words, about one-fourth of the volume is finished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Historian General inquired if she would be expected to finish the 17th volume of the Lineage Book, now in course of compilation, and made some statements in connection with this matter.

The President General said: "The Chair wishes to say that she thinks it is the proper thing for Dr. McGee to finish the volume of the Lineage Book on which she has been working. The honor of that work is due the present Historian General."

Mrs. Smith moved: "That Mrs. McGee finish the 17th volume of the Lineage Book." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Colton, and Mrs. Rosa. Motion carried.

The Historian General inquired what action would be taken on the bids for the printing of the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The Chair said: "Are you ready to act on the recommendation of the Historian General?" Motion to accept the recommendation was voted on and carried.

The report of the Historian General was then accepted in its entirety.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the Board: I have to report that I have sent out the circular letters to the State Regents, calling for State Regents' reports by December 15th, for the Report of the National Society to be made to the Smithsonian Institution.

The time has come when your Assistant Historian General, as Editor of the Report to be made to the Smithsonian Institution, must have a

habitation, and a desk for work and the proper care of all the matter pertaining to this report.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read the following committee on resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late Regent of Wyoming: Mrs. Weed, chairman; Mrs. Crozman, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Mann and Miss Herbert.

At one o'clock, upon motion of Mrs. Eagan, the Board took a recess until half past two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *November 3rd.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. The President General not having arrived, Mrs. Crozman was elected to the Chair.

Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Credential Committee, asked to present, for the approval of the Board, the circular prepared by that committee to be issued to all Chapters and officers.

The President General arrived and took the Chair.

The following was submitted to the Board:

The Credential Committee is anxious to have, as soon as possible, a correct list of all members, showing those whose 1903 dues to the National Society are paid or not paid, as no member can be accepted as a delegate or alternate unless in good standing with the Chapter and National Society. If your Chapter Treasurer has not already sent a November report to the Treasurer General, please see that it is forwarded.

If any member of your Chapter has married, died, resigned, or has been transferred, kindly state that fact, as this is absolutely necessary in order to have a correct list for the Credential Committee.

As soon as delegates are elected send names to the Chairman of the Credential Committee. Delegates and alternates must be *elected* by the Chapter, not appointed by the Regent.

Chapter Regents are very earnestly requested to notice the regulation bearing upon the subject of representation in Congress.

Article X, section 5, page 22, of the by-laws, reads as follows:

"Each Chapter shall elect a Regent, Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer, other officers, and Local Board of Management, at that time of year best suited to its convenience; but the delegates must be elected on or before the first of February preceding the Continental Congress.

"A Regent may be empowered by her Chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation, from illness or other cause, after the first of February, from Alternates duly elected for that purpose, on or before the first of February."

Article V, section 3, page 8, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her Alternate.

"The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regents and one delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

"After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate.

"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year shall be entitled to representation."

Regents of Chapters organized after February first are not entitled to alternates, because the time limit for the election of these alternates has already expired.

No Chapter can be represented by a member of any other Chapter.

Representation in Congress will be based on the dues for 1903 received by the Treasurer General on or before Feb. 1st, 1904.

All these requirements will be strictly enforced, and the Chapter Regents are hereby informed that delegates and alternates elected after the first day of February will not be recognized by the Committee on Credentials.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman Credential Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Upon motion, this circular was approved and ordered to be issued by the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Shute, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the financial eligibility of representation in the congress, made the following statement: "The committee appointed on financial eligibility of members coming as delegates to the Continental Congress, went carefully over all the points presented in that circular, and found that the Credential Committee had covered all these points in preparing that circular; it was, therefore, not considered necessary by our committee to prepare anything further, as we were agreed in every particular on these points."

Mrs. Tulloch stated that a small sum would be necessary for postage on the credential circulars, and moved: "That \$18.00 be appropriated for the use of the Credential Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets and periodicals received during the month:

BOOKS.

The Hamlin Family. A genealogy of James Hamlin of Barnstable, Mass., eldest son of James Hamlin, the immigrant, who came from London, England, and settled in Barnstable, 1639. 1639-1902. By H. Franklin Andrews.

History of the Treman, Trumaine, Truman Family in America; with the related families of Mack, Dey, Board and Ayers. A history of Joseph Truman of New London, Conn. (1666); John Mack of Lyme, Conn. (1680); Richard Dey of New York city (1641); Cornelius Board of Boardville, N. J. (1730); John Ayer of Newbury, Mass., (1635); and their descendants. By Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole. 2 vols.

Eaton Family of Dedham and the Powder House Rock. By John Eaton Alden and Daniel Cady Eaton.

Genealogical Records of the Dinwiddie Clan of Northwestern Indiana. By Timothy H. Ball. Presented by the author.

History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass (1635) and his descendants. By Murray Edward Poole.

The Annals of the Families of Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler, who settled in York Co., Pa., respectively in 1729, 1732, 1732, and 1751: with biographical and historical sketches and memorabilia of contemporaneous local events. By Edward W. Spangler.

Concerning the Forefathers: being a memoir with personal narrative and letters of two pioneers, Col. Robert Patterson and Col. John Johnston. By Charlotte Reeve Conover.

Christopher Gist's Journals with historical, geographical and ethnological notes and biographies of contemporaries. By William M. Darlington. Presented by Mrs. Wm. M. Darlington.

Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier. Compiled by Mary Carson Darlington. Presented by Mrs. Wm. M. Darlington.

Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin Co., Pa. Containing sketches of prominent and representative citizens, and many of the early Scotch-Irish and German settlers. Presented by Miss Caroline Pearson.

History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, Pa. Biographical and Genealogical. By William Henry Egle. Presented by Miss Caroline Pearson.

Les Combattants Francaise de la Guerre Americaine 1778-1783. Listes etablies d' apres les documents déposés aux Archives Nationales et aux Archives du Ministère de la Guerre. Publiés par les soins du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Presented by Chancellor Jules Boeufvè through Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from its organization, Sept. 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903. By Francis B. Heitman. 2 vols.

Report No. 320, 22nd Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives. Together with other reports of the Committee on Revolutionary claims. Purchased.

The Story of the Revolution. By Henry Cabot Lodge.

Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec. A critical study together with a reprint of Arnold's journal. By Justin H. Smith.

The Camp on the Neshaminy. An address delivered before the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, at Washington's Headquarters on the Little Neshaminy. By Charles Henry Jones.

The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781. By Henry P. Johnston. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Pictorial Life of George Washington: Embracing anecdotes illustrative of his character, 1845. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Norwalk after Two Hundred and Fifty Years. An account of the 250th anniversary of the charter of the town, 1651-September 11th, 1901, together with the record of soldiers and sailors enlisted in Norwalk from 1676 to 1898. Prepared by the committee on statistics of Norwalk Historical and Memorial Association. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed.

New Harlem, Past and Present. The story of an amazing civic wrong, now at last to be righted. By Carl Horton Pierce. With a review of the principles of law involved in the recovery of the Harlem lands by William P. Toler and Harmon DePau Nutting.

How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest and Other Essays in Western History. By Reuben Gold Thwaites.

On the Storied Ohio. An historical pilgrimage of a thousand miles in a skiff from Redstone to Cairo. By Reuben Gold Thwaites.

Romance of Colonial Days. By Geraldine Brooks.

The Sabbath in Puritan New England. By Alice Morse Earle. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Annual Proceedings, 1902-3, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Peter Parley's Rambles in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. 1832. Presented By Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Real Declaracion sorbie puntos esenciales de la ordenanza de milicias provinciales de Espana que interin se Regla la formal, que corresponde á estos cuerpos, se debe observar como tal en todas sus partes. 1767. Madrid. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Constituciones de la congregacion y Santa Escuela De Christo, fundada vaxo del Patrocinis de la Santisima Virgen Maria neustra Señora, y del Gloriosa San Felipe Neri. Dedicanse á Maria Santisima en su Milagrosa Imágen De Guadalupe. Mexico, 1806. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

Modo De Practicar la Novena. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

PAMPHLETS.

Principal Facts of Interest Concerning the Breed Family in America, with the genealogy of the Stonington, Conn., branch. Compiled by Julia Beebe Coates. Presented by the Compiler.

The Dorrance Family in the United States. A partial record. Compiled by Albert A. Dorrance. Presented by the compiler.

One of the Gilbert Family of New England. Ancestry of Sarah Rebecca (Gilbert) Bloss, eighth in descent from Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford, Conn. Presented by John B. Bloss.

Family Records of Some of the Descendants of Robert Francis of Wethersfield, Conn. Compiled by Carrie E. Chatfield. Presented by the compiler.

Sketch of the Life of James A. Woodbury. Written for the Winchester Historical Society by Lora A. W. Underhill. Presented by the author.

Onondaga's Soldiers of the Revolution. Official Records. Compiled by Frank H. Chase. Presented by H. M. Leroy.

Bulletins of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, No. 10. Calendar of the correspondence of Thomas Jefferson. Part III.

Berkshire County, Mass. Its past history and achievements. By Charles F. Palmer. Presented by the author.

Report of the Chamberlain Association of America. Report of Annual Meeting held in Boston, Mass., Aug., 1902. Presented by Miss A. M. Chamberlain.

Bulletins of the Chester County, Pa., Historical Society. Presented by Miss Mary Stille.

A Brief History of the Flags and Banners of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Prepared by Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas.

Program Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Sept., 1903, to June, 1904. Presented by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Yearbook of the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., for 1903-1904. Presented by the chapter.

By-Laws of the Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, D. A. R. Presented by the Chapter.

Program of the Fifth Ohio State Conference, Toledo, 1903. Presented by Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. vol. 8; *Spirit of '76*, vols. 6, 7, 8, 9; *American Monthly Magazine*, vols. 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15. Presented by Mrs. Isaac Winston.

PERIODICALS.

Bulletin New York Public Library,Sept., Oct.
Medford Historical Register,Oct.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register,Oct.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,	Oct.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,	Oct.
Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly,	Oct.
Owl, The,	Sept.
Spirit of '76,	July, Sept., Oct.
True Republic,	Sept., Oct.
Virginia Magazine,	Oct.
William and Mary College Quarterly,	Oct.

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

Continental money. One-sixth of a dollar, dated Feb., 1776; twenty shillings, dated Oct. 5, 1773; fifty shillings, dated Oct. 1, 1773 (2 pieces); eighty dollars, dated Jan. 14, 1779. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

Engraving of Joseph Habersham. Presented by Thomas F. Nelson.

The above list comprises 32 books, 26 pamphlets and 15 periodicals. 11 books have been received in exchange for the Lineage Book, 14 have been presented, 6 have been received from publishers for review in the American Monthly Magazine and 1 has been purchased. 1 pamphlet has been received in exchange and 25 have been presented.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

Nov. 3, 1903.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Samson, Secretary Executive Committee on the Observance of Flag Day, 1901, presenting a copy of the proceedings of Flag Day, 1901.

The President General said: "If the Chair hears no objection, the Recording Secretary General will be directed to acknowledge this gift of Mr. Samson's with thanks."

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the months of May, June, July, August, September and October I have approved bills amounting to \$27,497.51.

\$10,000 of this sum was a transfer from the current to the permanent fund, by order of the 12th Continental Congress.

\$500 was paid, by order of the Board, to Professor Ware, architectural expert, and \$500 each, to Lord & Hewlett, and Livermore & Siegel, architects, for submitting plans for Continental Hall.

\$2,954.16 was for clerical service; \$3,220.20 was for the Magazine; \$1,132.50 was for rent; \$578.40 was for postage, and \$424.09 was for printing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Chairman Finance Committee.

FRANCES B. HAMLIN, ..

Nov. 3, 1903.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Committee on Printing has the honor to report that one meeting of the committee has been held.

Specifications for printing the Lineage Book have been furnished by the Historian General, and in compliance with the order of the Board, various reliable firms will be requested to send bids for the printing of the Book.

The following has been ordered:

October 10th, 1,000 charter applications,	\$6 75
October 22nd, Postals "At a meeting," &c.,	6 50
October 22nd, 2,000 "I have the honor," &c.,	7 00
October 30th, 5,000 report blanks,	20 75

Total, \$41 00

Authorized payment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. G. PEALER, *Chairman.*

November 2, 1903.

Report accepted.

The report of the Magazine Committee was called.

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President, the committee has met and has its report ready to present; but as many of the ladies who are now here will be leaving soon, I ask that we now vote for the new Historian General."

President General: "If the Chair hears no objection, we will allow the election of Historian General to proceed now."

Mrs. Crosman: "I had the honor at the last meeting to nominate Mrs. Dolliver for Historian General, and I believe there was no other nomination at that time. Our rules are to nominate at one meeting and elect at the next."

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board instruct the Recording Secretary General to cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Dolliver as Historian General.

President General: "All in favor of this will say aye; those opposed no."

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for Mrs. Dolliver, who was unanimously elected the Historian

General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The Magazine Committee held its regular monthly meeting at 902 F Street, on Tuesday, November 3rd. Plans were discussed for increasing the circulation of the Magazine, and consultation was held as to the best way of accomplishing this end.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee reports with great pleasure that during her recent western trip she found a marked awakening of interest in the Magazine; this was especially shown at the State Conferences of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska; in several of their Chapters' Year Books readings from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are set down as part of their regular meetings. One of the Iowa Chapter Regents spoke of their interest in the records of the meetings of the National Board, and of their appreciation of the Board's work. At Colorado Springs and in Denver, at the Chapter meetings there, several "Daughters" spoke of the helpful suggestions they gained from the account of the work done by other Chapters; in Topeka the Chapter Regent told me of her own enjoyment of the Genealogical Department and the usefulness: thus proving the wisdom of having a variety of departments, with varying lines of work, in the Magazine.

At the Ohio State Conference in Toledo, our capable and alert Editor, was observed writing down names of new subscribers with a busy pencil, and a happy appearance, which betokened good results.

These omens are propitious. The Magazine is gaining approval among the "Daughters," because they feel the need of it. This is the cornerstone of permanent success; upon it rests the future of our Magazine. The Committee, therefore, goes on with its work, cheered by this promise of future increase, and by this gerardon of present encouragement.

Some of the members of the Committee are in receipt of letters from Chapter Regents and from other members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urging a more speedy publication of the minutes of the National Board of Management. The desire to have these minutes reach the Society through the Magazine more promptly, seems to be universal; and requests to this end have been coming to the Magazine Committee, begging the matter to be brought to the Board, to be arranged, if possible. The Committee recommends this as a highly important measure, and begs consideration of the subject by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

Chairman.

The President General invited discussion on the recommendation contained in the report of the Magazine Committee relative to a more speedy publication of the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management.

Much discussion followed, but no plan was arranged for more speedy minutes.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Printing Committee has to report that one meeting of this committee has been held.

Specifications for printing the Lineage Book have been furnished by the Historian General, and in compliance with the order of the Board, various reliable firms will be requested to send bids for the printing of the Book.

The following has been ordered:

October 10th, 1,000 Charter applications,	\$6 75
October 22nd, 500 postals "At a meeting," &c.,	6 50
October 22nd, 200 "I have the honor," &c.,	7 00
October 30th, 500 report blanks,	20 75
	<hr/>
	\$41 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. G. PEALER,

Chairman Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: The Committee will report that the rooms for the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Historian General will be taken possession of on Thursday. The Treasurer has asked for a small wardrobe for the clerks, also for some sort of carpet for the floor. The committee also report that a change must be made in the Registrar's room. Mrs. Pealer, the present Registrar, has expressed her willingness to resign and accept the position of genealogist, with acceptable conditions. We, therefore, recommend that this change be allowed, and a new Registrar be nominated to-day, if the Registrar's place is made vacant at a salary of \$75 per month.

The committee also recommend that a circular be printed, defining the difference between the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, as there are constantly coming to this office requests for something definite upon this matter.

Two of the members of the Supervising Committee, in the absence of the Board, acted upon the death of our beloved member, Mrs. Richards, and offered flowers to be sent in time for the funeral ser-

vices. The committee now recommend that the Board take action upon the amount to be paid for these memorial flowers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman Supervising Committee.

Report accepted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Supervision suggested that a new carpet be provided for the room of the President General, and the one now in use there be taken up and placed in the room of the Treasurer General, as the best way of adjusting this matter.

President General: "Do you wish to accept this report, or will you discuss it further?"

Mrs. Weed moved to accept the report without the recommendation and to consider the recommendations separately. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved that the recommendation to purchase a rug for the President General's room be accepted. Motion carried.

The purchase of the wardrobe for Treasurer General's room was also authorized.

Mrs. Weed moved that the Board approve the action of the Supervising Committee in purchasing flowers for the funeral of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved that the bills be presented to the Treasurer General who shall be authorized by the Board to pay the same. Motion carried.

Touching the matter of the proposed resignation of the Registrar General, the Chairman of the Supervision Committee requested that there be a discussion, in order that the views of the Board might be ascertained fully.

After some discussion Mrs. Pealer said: "Madam President General, will it be in order for me to hand in my resignation at this time? If so, hereby tender my resignation as Registrar General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to take effect at the close of the meeting at which my successor shall be elected."

Mrs. Weed moved that this be accepted.

At the suggestion of the President General it was moved and carried that the resignation of the Registrar General be accepted with a rising vote of thanks and appreciation of her work.

President General: "You will allow your Chairman to vote on this also." All present arose.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer be elected genealogist of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a salary of \$75 per month; her election to take effect at the close of the meeting at which her successor as Registrar General shall be elected." Seconded by Mrs. Hepburn-Smith and Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, I take great pleasure in nominating, in Mrs. Pealer's place, Mrs. A. D. Geer, as Registrar General. We all know Mrs. Geer's services in the past; we all know her work in procuring, with her husband's assistance, a site for our Continental Hall. I do not think we ever had a more upright and honorable woman in our Society than Mrs. Geer."

Mrs. Crosman: "I heartily second this nomination, not only for the qualities which Mrs. Lockwood has mentioned; but also for her efficiency. Mrs. Geer will serve the Board heart and soul, and the National Society with all her capabilities."

Mrs. Churchman: "I endorse most cordially all that has been said of Mrs. Geer."

Mrs. Weed moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Motion carried.

The Librarian General asked permission to remain at the Rooms after office hours, in order to accomplish certain work in her department, stating that she had understood there was a rule, forbidding the officers to keep the rooms open after five o'clock, according to Statute No. 118."

Mrs. Weed moved: "That we rescind Statute No. 118."

Some discussion followed, and the Chair being asked for a ruling, decided that the rescinding of this statute did not conflict with the previous statutes.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That each National Officer be provided with a key to the office, that she may have access thereto at any hour."

At half past four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock; the motion of Mrs. Weed still pending.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, *November 4th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock, by the President General, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

The President General announced that it had been called to her attention by the Treasurer General that there is a certain sum belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, lying in the bank uninvested, which belongs to the permanent fund. Continuing, the President General said: "The Chair will appoint the Finance Committee, in connection with the Treasurer General, to find some appropriate manner in which to invest that money, and report to the Board at the December meeting. We have over \$34,000 of the permanent fund which we have to invest, in order that it may be perfectly safe. We know not what vicissitudes may happen in this life; there-

fore, we wish the money which we hold in trust for the National Society to be perfectly secure."

Miss Williams was requested to take the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Roger, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in regard to a day being fixed for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at that Exposition.

Mrs Hamlin moved: "That a committee be appointed to consider the communication of Mr. Rogers of the St. Louis Exposition, of October 29th, to report at the next meeting of the Board." Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That all matters connected with the Louisiana Exposition shall be referred to a committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President and Ladies of the Board: The committee on Chapter By-Laws has had submitted to it, during the past month, the revised by-laws of the "Samuel Ashley" Chapter, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

Your committee examined these carefully with reference to the Constitution of the National Society, and finds them to be in perfect accord with it, except in the one on eligibility. These by-laws prescribe certain rules governing approval of applications for membership in the National Society, which are in conflict with the Constitution. The by-laws have been returned to this Chapter for correction, and when this section has been changed so that the limitations prescribed shall apply only to applications for membership in the Chapter, the Committee on chapter by-laws will approve the revised by-laws of the "Samuel Ashley" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HELEN HALL WEED,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS: A meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was called for Wednesday morning, November 4th; but I regret that none of the members were able to be present.

Your Chairman has been in correspondence with a number of persons who have offered relics for sale.

I have the pleasure of presenting this morning a relic from the battlefield of Ticonderoga, presented by Mrs. North, Regent of Hand's Cove Chapter, of Shoreham, Vermont; also, a block of wood taken from the

"old mulberry tree" under which Lord Baltimore landed and held the first religious service in 1634, presented by Miss Nellie B. Stone.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FLORENCE GREY ESTEY,

Chairman.

ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks to the donors of these gifts.

Mrs. Lockwood called attention to the fact that the motion made at the morning session of the Board yesterday had not been acted upon.

This was again read by the Recording Secretary General: "I move that each National Officer be provided with a key to her office, that she may have access thereto at any time."

After some discussion the motion was voted on and carried.

At the request of the Committee appointed at the October meeting of the Board to draft resolutions of sympathy on the death of the late Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, State Vice-Regent of Indiana, the Recording Secretary General read the following:

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the meeting of October 1st, 1903, expressed sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the death of their beloved associate, Georgia Stockton Hatcher, and requested the President General to appoint a committee to take appropriate action.

The President General, having voiced her personal sorrow, at the loss of her friend, and her realization of the greater loss sustained by the National Society, appointed a committee to convey to Mrs. Hatcher's family, and to the Lafayette Chapter of Indiana, the sympathy of the National Board of Management.

While the committee feel powerless to express their sense of bereavement, they dwell with affectionate appreciation upon the memory of her untiring efforts for the honor and prosperity of the Society.

Mrs. Hatcher organized the Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, and represented it in several of the early Congresses; she filled, successively, the national offices of Vice-President General; Assistant Historian General, and Corresponding Secretary General, and at the time of her death was State Vice-Regent of Indiana. She was an important member of the Continental Hall Committee, and Chairman for several years of the House Committee of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution; she was also Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, and it was through her efforts that the National Society raised the fund which secured for it the most prominent tablet on the Lafayette statue in Paris; and at her request, the committee will not be dissolved until the replica of

the statue is erected in the grounds of the White House. It was this committee, which, through her representations, was given so prominent a place at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, and invited to the President's stand to witness the review of the French-American troops. It was she, too, who, in the name of the National Society, placed the wreath on the tomb of General Miranda, the South American patriot.

Indeed, her devotion to the Society, and what it represents, was so often shown by obtaining for it public recognition on patriotic occasions, that in all such celebrations she will be especially remembered.

But it was in every day life that her associates learned to appreciate her, and they lovingly remember her kindness of heart; her tender sympathy, her gentleness of speech, her quaintness of humor, her heroism in trial, her moderation in triumph,—all served as a background for her radiant youth and grace.

It is with full hearts that we tender to her family and Chapter the sympathy which comes from a personal understanding of their grief and loss.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman of Committee,
ALTHEA R. BEDLE,
MARY DESHA,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
HARRIET SIMPSON.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Bedle, Vice-President General, New Jersey, expressing regret at her inability to attend this meeting of the Board; also, her sympathy in the loss of Mrs. W. A. Richards, late State Regent of Wyoming.

Miss Frazer extended an invitation to the Board for the State conference of Pennsylvania, to be held on November 10th, at Pittsburg, and to an evening function for the same date, on the part of the Pittsburg Chapter.

Mrs. Churchman moved that these two invitations be acknowledged and accepted with thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Oscar Roome, Regent of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, of the District; also, a letter from Mrs. Mildred Burley, of Rochester, New York, and received instructions for answering the same.

Mrs. Lockwood: "That the Printing Committee be authorized to have prepared and printed a circular on the report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, when called for." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

At half past twelve o'clock, on motion, the Board took a recess until two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 4th.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past two o'clock, by the President General, who announced that the first business for the afternoon was the consideration of the matter of dues of certain members of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, as presented in a letter from the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Roome.

It was stated that Mrs. Main, Regent of the District, was absent, owing to illness in her family.

At twenty minutes past two it was moved and carried to hold an informal session.

Mrs. Estey was requested to take the Chair.

At half past three the Board re-convened.

Upon motion, the report of the Committee on Insignia was accepted.

The President General added the names of Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Crosman to the Committee on Publication, and Miss Herbert to the Finance Committee.

The retiring Historian General said: "Before we adjourn, Madam President, before saying farewell to the Board, I want to express the great pleasure I have had in serving under our President General, whose absolute fairness and courtesy I appreciate. I hope our Society may always be so fortunate in their future Presidents General."

President General: "We wish, before adjourning, to extend our good wishes to our Historian General, in saying farewell."

At quarter past four o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

